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Do Not Wake the Sleeping Love.

'Twas noonday. On a grassy mound
Within the forest deep,
I saw a child stretchkl on the ground—
'Twas Cupid, fast asleep.

His beauty struck me far above
All boys I'd ever seen,
But, as I'd sworn to banish love,
To look I did not mean.

But Oh! those limbs of perfect shape,
Pressing the fragrant sod!
I sigh. He's instantly awake—
A breath awakee the god.

He quickly spreads his rosy wings,
And bending straight his bow,
With one of his sharp arrows stings
My heart, and lays me low.

Go now, said he, to Chloe's feet,
And languish there and weep—
In vain her pity you'll entreat—
For rousing me from sleep.

Forgotten.

Under the trees that afternoon,
Across the meadows and down the lane,
Sloped the sun to the west full soon,
Never a shadow nor cloud of pain:
Do you ever think of it now?

How fresh the breeze from off the sea,
Bending the bluebells before our feet,
Bearing perfume from hill to lea!
O life, it seemed never so sweet:
Do you ever think of it now?

What did we say? I can not tell—
True love is very silent sometimes;
By your words I remember well
When we parted there beneath the lines:
Do you ever think of them now?

Only a year ago to-day,
Yes, only a year ago; and yet
The golden light has passed away,
The summer sun has forever set.
Do you ever think of it now?

Dead is the past, and evermore
Dead is the love you whispered that day;
Dead, alas! are the hopes I bore;
Dead is my life; yet I only pray
That you may not think of it now.

THE ACCEPTED OFFERING.

The evening was pretty warm, so I sat in my cabin with my window and door open. I was reading by the light of a wax candle, put in a swivel-stand; but, although I was interested in the subject, I could not help being aware, in a sort of dreamy way, of the sounds which reached my ear from time to time. There was the harsh grinding and rattling of the steam winch at work discharging the cargo; the cries and curses of the coarse men at work; the striking of the bells on board; the lapping of the water at the wharf; the sounds of the great ferry boats which crossed from East Boston to Boston proper. I was beginning to feel tired, and was thinking of turning in for the night, when the lamp that hung in the passage revealed the figure of the "second mate," a great rough, sulky-looking fellow, with as warm a heart as ever beat in human breast. "Oh," said I, "come in; sit down and spin me that long-promised yarn of yours. Take a cigarette—'tis the only thing I smoke; I'll keep you company." So saying, I produced two of the little weeds, and we commenced slowly to exhale.

"Well, Sawbones," he began, (I was the doctor), "I hate palavar, so here goes. I was once mate of a coolie-ship. I am not going to speak of the coolie trade at this time; but its about the coolies that the story is. I'm not going to enter into timedr pises; but suffice it that our ship was a good one, and that we were on a voyage with a right heavy load of coolies. We were very tightly packed, I can tell you, and no mistake. Well, we had the blackies on deck pretty much, and we did all we could to ventilate and purify them; and as yet we had had no disorder among them—all was going pretty well.

"The skipper was much engaged below—he was one of the kind that believe in keeping the steam up—high-pressure, you know, in fact, I had command; the old man never interfered. Doctor, boys are the greatest nuisance and torment that you can have, afloat or ashore—no mistake! We had two boys. They were little dwarfish chits, but as cunning and tricky as young apes. It took us all our time to look after those boys. Sometimes they fought—sometimes they leagued in mischief; but if they were out of sight, you might be sure they were doing no good. George was the name of one, Harry that of the other. The whole of the ship was against them, and they against the whole ship. It was a game, and the little wretches played well. Of course, they were thrashed from time to time, but that seemed to act only as a stimulant.

"Well, one day the coolies got up a great affair—at least, it was a great affair to them, poor creatures. They were to give a sort of offering to their god—or at least one of them. They wanted to be in his good books, you see, and so they made him this gift. I don't know all that was in the bundle, but I *think* there was rice, and I know that there was money. The offering was fixed in the truck of the main-mast—the truck, you know, is the button affair at the very point of the mast. Well, it was fastened up during the day, and the sign was, that if the god came in the night and took away the bundle, he was well pleased, and meant to bless their voyage. It was fastened all right, and they set a watch of their own to keep a tight eye to the bundle, so that they might see the god swoop down and carry it away. There was also a group of coolies at the shrouds to see that there was no unhallowed interference by the ship's people.

"Well, evening shaded into night, and a deuced dark night it was too—heavy masses of cloud scudding across a sombre sky: not bad weather, but rather threatening, you know. I was on watch, feeling rather anxious as to how the night might turn out. Our doctor, a native, came to my side. He was a very intelligent fellow, I can tell you, and well educated. He did'nt believe in the god coming down and taking away the bundle, but he was'nt a fool to express his mind before the coolies. They are rather dangerous cattle at times. You read now and again of their rising in mutiny, killing the officers and crew, aye, even setting fire to the ship, and playing the dence generally. Coolies are not to be trifled with, especially when there is a great crowd of them. Of course, they are ignorant and superstitious, and such are always dangerous. Life with such people is at a discount, and no mistake. Well, the doctor and I were devising plans for ventilating the ship by kindling fires, etc., and so the watch passed. When eight bells struck at midnight, I turned in as soon as I was relieved. It seemed scarcely a minute before I heard eight bells strike again, and I was forced to know that it was four o'clock in the morning, and time for me to be on deck to take my watch. The second said that the wind had not risen higher than when I went below, but that the night had been intensely dark. It was so at the time he spoke. I commenced to pace to and fro—waiting heartily that my watch was over—and, as time passed, noticing the gradual diffusion of the uncertain light of early morning.

"Suddenly, my blood was fairly frozen in the veins by a devilish uproar. I thought at first that it was mutiny—then fire. While I was composing my mind for action, the screaming was renewed tenfold. Coolies streamed and crawled on deck in dozens. They were all violently excited, but did not seem disposed to do any mischief. I sent one of the hands to ascertain what was the row, before I gave my command; but before he returned, the native doctor sprang to my side with a ghastly terror-stricken eye and trembling limbs. 'Mr. Topsal,' says he, 'our lives are in danger! Who could do it? You must act very prudently, Mr. Topsal, or this will be our last voyage.'

"While I was staring at the poor horrified doctor, unable to see his drift, the man returned, and said that the row was caused by the coolies having discovered that the bundle was gone—or, as they said, that their god had carried it off. It was yet early dawn, and the great fact had just been discovered. I had forgotten about the affair. Now I glanced up at the truck of the main mast. No bundle was there. It was gone. How? Nothing in the way of atmospheric force could have removed it. Of course, we could not admit the supernatural, (unless, indeed, a half-formed suspicion of the devil having done the thing). Only one other explanation remained, that of human intervention. But how? and who? I felt cold and giddy, a clammy perspiration oozed out on me, and I felt shaky. I nerved myself. I must act at once, and secretly.

"The doctor whispered: 'Oh, Topsal, we'll all be murdered in cold blood, if they discover the trick.' Who could it have been?'

"I could only echo his question with a groan. I called the 'second,' much to his surprise and disgust; but having left the deck in his charge, the doctor and I went on a voyage of discovery. First we repaired to my room, and thought. Suddenly we both raised our eyes, and staring at each other, whispered: 'The boys.'

'Oh, confound them!' cried I; 'only wait. If we make this voyage, and get quit of this load of gunpowder safely, oh, won't I!'

'Let us hunt them up,' said the doctor.

"So we set out for the forecastle. We entered noiselessly, and crept in the direction of the boys' bunks. At first there seemed nothing unusual. The lamps swung and creaked, the timbers strained, the water went thud, thud, on the ship's bows. We crawled nearer. We held our breath. Hush! What sound was that? Was it not the chinking of money? O horror!

"The doctor and I pinched each other black and blue, and shuddered. We crawled still nearer. We got behind a coil of rope and some barrels. We peeped into the corner where the two young scapegraces dwelt. Yes, the metalic sound proceeded from that direction. We stretched our necks. There before our eyes sat the two little creatures, with the bundle between them, cosily but secretly dividing the spoil. Such a combination of daring and folly almost made us commit ourselves. But we watched our chances, and pounced on them, and clapped our hands on their mouths. In an instant we had them tied up and gagged. The contents of the bundle we quietly concealed about our persons, and dropped overboard when we went aft. We set a watch over the boys, and I read them a lesson in whispers, which put the terror of death on them. It was a dark night, you know; *they had climbed up the stay unnoticed and taken the bundle!*

"Ah! doctor, I'll never forget that voyage. I was forever thinking that the blackies were rising, or that they had fired the ship, or that they were conspiring. On deck, I walked on needles and pins—every sound startled me. I had taken all possible precautions, had my arms ready, &c.; but it would have been madness to have thought of resistance. I had all the burden on my own shoulders, for I never told the skipper, and the 'second' did not seem to understand the affair prior to appreciate our danger. But the native doctor did; and assisted me ably. Even my turn below was no rest; I could'nt sleep—I dozed and started till I was called on deck again. O, man, it was awful! Suspense, doctor, is a terrible thing! I felt just as if I were living over a volcano—never sure but that an eruption might occur. It would almost have been a relief to have had the worst. My hair turned gray, doctor—no mistake. The 'second' even noticed that. I turned shaky and fanciful. No, doctor I didn't drink; that had nothing to do with it. How I rejoiced at the close of each day! We made a pretty good voyage; and I almost felt as if the land, when we first sighted it, was paradise! When we actually got that cargo safely on shore, and I felt my throat still uncut, I almost thought it too good to be true—no mistake!"

I don't know how many of my cigarettes Mr. Topsal smoked, but I know that the stock was sadly reduced.

"But, I say, Topsal," I put in, "what about the boys, you know? Did you give them an awful thrashing?"

Mr. Topsal looked sulkier than usual as he replied: "Well, they got loose as soon as we got into port—slipped me, and deserted the ship. That was the last I saw of them."

SPANISH HOSPITALITY.—A Spanish family asked some foreigners to a dance. The dancing went cheerfully on till about half-past one, when the lady of the house bowed affectionately to her friends by way of bowing them out. The family, she said, were going to supper! Yet families of this kind have no objection to sup—ay, and right well, too—at the foreigner's expense. We remember a Yankee man-of-war giving a ball in a Spanish Mediterranean port. Yankee officers are well paid, and the most cheerful of hosts. Champagne cocktails are found to enliven the eagle, and are freely supplied to the friends of that bird. So the supper was excellent, and the effect upon the Spaniards was extraordinary. Stout old ladies were heard exclaiming, through mouthfuls of unwonted fowl and tongue, that they thought it was to be anything like *this*, they would have brought *Tio Jorge*—Uncle George. Where was he on such an occasion? Why was he not having a slice off the *estranjero?* The nephews of these old girls, meanwhile, organized a cutting-out expedition, and having discovered where more champagne was, made a gallant attack upon the stores. A British vessel on the Mediterranean station, detailed to the coast of Spain, sometimes makes the mistake of attempting to begin friendly relations by a ball. The result, in every instance, is the same. The society of the place flocks to the entertainment, and the entertainers never hear of their guests afterwards.

INSANITY.—It is a curious fact that in the United States the ratio of insanity is greatest among our foreign residents. Thus, in the United States the proportion of insane to the population is 1 to 1,031. Of our native born people the insane are 1 to 1,261; of foreign immigrants as 1 to 496. This is bad enough, but in California the difference is even much more marked. In that State 1 in 489 of the whole people are insane; among natives, 1 in 858, among foreigners, 1 in 284. If the same proportion prevailed in the whole country, the insane of the United States would number 135,760, instead of 37,382. Probably the principal reason for this difference is to be found in the severance of social relationships, and the lack of sympathy and of friendly intercourse to which the foreigner must necessarily submit when coming to a strange land.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.—The following official statement shows the increase and decrease of receipts of the United States Treasury, from sources of revenue now taxable, from September, 1870, to January, 1871, and September, 1871, to January, 1862:

	Increase.		*Decrease.*
Spirits....	$1,925,248.00	Penalties..	$175,023.71
Tobacco..	690,706.83	Exempt'ns	6,555,593.91
Liquors..	312,452.44		
Banks....	347,303.19		
Income..	582,316.91		
Gas.....	149,539.81		
Stamps..	770,355.24		
Total	$4,687,892.42	Total	$6,730,617.62

A PAINTER'S MISTAKE.—A good story is told of how a rising artist lately lost his reputation through a lobster. He painted the seaside, and placed on the beach various common objects of the seaside—shells, urchins, crabs and a lobster. But, alas, he painted the lobster large, ostentations, and—red? Whereupon it was suggested by his critics that it was necessary to paint near by the geyser which alone could have boiled it. The poor fellow has never recovered.

A Chapter on the Horse.

The following description of the several parts of a horse, and the recommendations as to the choice of different animals for any given kind of work cannot fail to be interesting to every man who owns and drives a horse, and will in some measure enable each to choose for himself, with some degree of certainty and satisfaction:

The head of every horse should be small, but not out of proportion with the rest of his body. A large, coarse head is a defect in every person's eye, and it has no advantages to compensate for its deformity. The head of the well bred horse possesses breadth and fullness in parts where capacity is needed. It is so "lean" that everywhere subcutaneous veins and muscles may be distinguished through the skin. The muzzle should be fine, and of moderate length, the mouth invariably deep, for receiving and retaining the bit, and the lips rather thin and firmly compressed. A fine, tight lip is a pretty sure indication of an active temperament, and consequently affords a measure of the energy and durability of the animal. The nostrils should be large, so as to be capable of allowing the air to have free access to the lungs. Capacious lungs would be of no use, if the orifice which connects them with the necessary external atmosphere was so contracted that they could not become properly filled. The muzzle ought to be fine a good way up, and the parts above should enlarge suddenly, in order to give plenty of width to the lower jaw, as well as thickness from side to side. This is a point of great beauty, as it gives breadth of jaw and expansion from eye to eye, while the fineness of the head is generally maintained. The space between the two blades of the underjaw ought to be broad and deep, so as to admit the neck and prevent pressure on the windpipe when the head is flexed. The face, on a side view, should be straight, or a very little concave; it should be broad between the eyes, but should taper a little toward the ears.

The eye of the horse should be kindly, strong, bold, fearless, yet gentle-looking. It should not show much white, as that often indicates a vicious disposition. A horse which exposes the white of the eye when looking backward, is generally on the alert for mischief, and is not to be trusted with his heels.

The ears are a good index to the temper of the horse. They act as a sort of telegraph of his will. They give us a warning of his intentions, and often enable us, when the animal is malevolent, to prevent their execution. Horsemen generally prefer ears that are small and situated not too far apart. They should be lively in motion and erect; they give animation and expression to the head, and plainly indicate the animal's vigor and endurance.

In all horses the neck should be fine arched-looking where it joins the head. Firmness in this locality adds greatly to the beauty of the horse, and generally speaks well for the purity of his breeding. The setting-on of the head and neck should be such as to cause the nose to project a little forward; still it must not be pushed so far forward as to constitute a "star gazer."

The chest is bounded in front by the neck, on each side by the ribs and shoulder-blades, below by the breast bone, above by the spine, and behind by the diaphragm, which separates it from the bowels. A line drawn from the region of the kidneys, immediately behind the saddle-seat, and terminating at a short distance behind the girths at the breast bone, will point out, with tolerable accuracy, the position of the diaphragm. It is a large expansion of muscular tissue, and stretches across from side to side in such a way as to completely separate the body into two great cavities. By its motion backwards and forwards either of these cavities can be lessened or enlarged as circumstances may require. The large cavity called the chest, which intervenes between the boundaries specified, is occupied almost entirely by the heart and lungs. The lungs are very elastic and are capable of being greatly collapsed or distended at certain periods during the process of respiration. The shape and size of the chest are matters of no trifling importance, as they in a great measure govern the condition of the lungs. In every instance the chest should be large and capacious, but its exact shape may vary a little, according to the purpose for which the horse is required. In the animal for slow work and heavy draught it may approach toward the circular form. In proportion as we pass from the draught horse, through the different degrees of speed up to the racer, in the same proportion must the depth of chest, when compared with its roundness, increase. The carriage horse should have a round and deep chest. The roadster, trotting horse and saddle horse still deeper, and the racers should be shaped like a greyhound, at the same time preserving a fair proportion of breadth. Depth of chest is indispensable for speed combined with distance.

DOLLY VARDEN SUITS.—Ladies who object to the gay chintz colors of regular Dolly Vardens, says a fashion journal, will find at the furnishing houses summer suits that retain the fashion of this garment without its pronounced brightness. For instance, there are cambric and percale suits with skirts of white ground striped with black, while the polonaise is white strewn all over with black flowers. The trimming is a broad stripe of black percale with white braid, of open, lace-like pattern, laid on its edges. The skirt has the inevitable kilt pleating, a wide row at the bottom edged top and bottom with black, and two or three narrower rows above. A pretty effect is given the polonaise by putting a deep triangular facing of the material inside the front of the skirt, and turning it back *en revers*. Buff percale suits with black stripes on the skirt and black flowers on the polonaise are made in the way just described; also gray suits with white stripes and flowers. The Dolly Varden organdies, with pale buff, pea green, or black grounds covered with gay flowers, are among the most effective of the chintz-figured fabrics. These organdies hang softly, and their pale transparent grounds look very pretty over black silk dresses. When made in elaborate fashion, and trimmed with two ruffles of the material, they cost $35.

DEGRADATION.—There is absolutely no bottom to the pit of degradation into which men voluntarily throw themselves. A saloon-keeper, named Holmes, in Galva, Ill., was on a continuous drunk for ten days, during which time his horses were left to starve in a barn well stored with hay. The famished animals devoured their manger, stalls, and each other's manes and tails until they had not strenth to gnaw, and then sank down and died.

EDUCATIONAL.—There are in the United States 51 normal schools, supported by 23 different States, having 251 teachers and 6,334 pupils; 4 supported by counties, with 83 pupils; 16 city normal schools, with 112 teachers and 2,002 pupils; all others, 43, supported in various ways, with 80 teachers and 2,503 pupils; making a total of 114 schools, with 445 teachers, and 10,921 pupils. There are also 84 business colleges scattered through 67 States, having 168 instructors and 3,460 pupils.

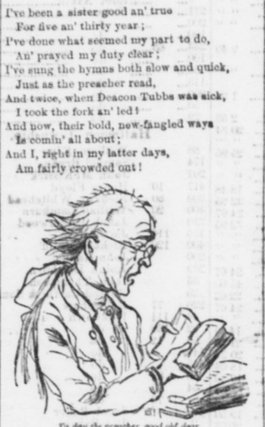
The New Church Organ.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

They've got a bran new organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just as they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right,
They've hoisted up their new machine
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
Ag'in my voice and vote;
For it was never my desire,
To praise the Lord by note!

And twice, when Deacon Tubbs was sick, I took the fork an' led!

I've been a sister good an' true
For five an' thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice, when Deacon Tubbs was sick,
I took the fork an' led!
And now, their bold, new-fangled ways
Is comin' all about;
And I, right in my latter days,
Am fairly crowded out!



To day the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,

To-day the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read — "I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies."
I always liked that blessed hymn—
I s'pose I al'ays will;
It somehow gratifies my whim.
In good old Ortonville;
But when that choir got up to sing,
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most dog-goudest thing
A body ever heard!

Some worldly chaps was standin' near,
An' when I seed them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,
And boldly waded in.
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
An' tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good an' strong,
I couldn't steer it right;
When they was high, then I was low,
An' also contrawise;
And I, too fast, or they too slow,
To "mansions in the skies."

An' after every verse you know
They played a little tune;
I didn't understand, an' so
I started in too soon.
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,
I fetched a lusty tone,
But oh, alas! I found that I
Was singin' there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told;
But I had done my best;
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

She understood the time right through,
An' kep' it, with her head;

And sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right front of me;
She never was no singin' book,
An' never went to be;
But then she al'ays tried to do
The best she could, she said;
She understood the time right through,
An' kep' it, with her head;
But when she tried this mornin', oh,
I had to laugh, or cough!
It kep' her head a bobbin' so,
It e'en a'most came off!

An' Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,
As one might well suppose;
He took one look at Sister Brown,
And meekly scratched his nose.
He looked his hymn book through and through
And laid it on the seat,
And then a pensive sigh he drew,
And looked completely beat.
An' when they took another bout,
He didn't even rise;
But drawed his red bandanner out,
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

But drawed his red bandanner out,
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

I've been a sister, good an' true,
For five an' thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
But death will stop my voice, I know,
For he is on my track;
And some day, I to church will go,
And never more come back,
And when the folks get up to sing—
Whene'er that time shall be—
I do not want no *patent* thing
A squealin' over me!

Don't bother editors when busy. Quilp stepped into the imperial sanctum one morning to ask what he'd write about. "Write about?" growled the disgusted chief. "I think you had better write about face!"

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

The Largest Theatre in the World—To the Lake of Como—A Residence in Milan, etc., etc.

In Milan we drove to the Arch of Peace, situated on the Piazza d'Armi, and erected to commemorate the completion of the great road over the Simplon by Napoleon. It is a magnificent structure, surmounted by bronze figures. That in the centre, standing in a chariot drawn by six horses, is said to represent Peace, while those at the corners galloping on fiery steeds into mid air, are declared to be Fate's messengers, setting off to announce the advent of the central figure.

On one side of the Piazza d'Armi, is the Amphitheatre, capable of holding 3,000 spectators. We were shown the interior by a young girl, the daughter of the janitor. The seats are made of turf, instead of stone, but the general appearance of it is very much like the one we saw in Verona.

We then drove to the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, but it being a feast day, we found it closed. We afterwards visited the Teatro La Scala. One of the attendants took us through the lobby and on to the stage, where we had an opportunity of viewing its immense size. It is said to be the largest theatre in the world, and capable of accommodating 3,600 spectators. It has six tiers of boxes, and most of them are private, and the greater part of them have small rooms attached, into which the occupants of the boxes may retire between the acts. The stage is 150 feet deep. The theatre is said to light up very finely, but it looked to us a dark, dismal, dingy place in comparison with our theatres at home, and it is not to be compared to the new opera house at Paris.

It was but a moment's walk from the opera-house to the "Galleria Vittorio Emanuele," which connects the Piazza Del Duomo with the Scala. This is the most extensive of all the arcades in Europe, and cost nearly $2,000,000 to construct. The length of it is about 1,000 feet, and it is fifty feet in width and nearly 100 feet high. It is in the form of a latin cross, with an octagon in the centre, over which rises a cupola, 180 feet high, and the whole of it covered with an arched glass roof. The gallery is filled by restaurants and attractive shops where jewelry and fancy goods are mostly sold. It is lighted by 2,000 gas jets; and when the band plays in the evening, the chairs in front of the restaurants are filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the gallery crowded with people walking to and fro, it presents a most animated and lively appearance. I should mention that the gallery is adorned with twenty-four statues of celebrated Italians, some of which we thought good enough to have been executed by one of the "old masters."

We afterwards visited the church of San Ambrozio, whose interest lies rather in its great antiquity, than in any remarkable beauty. We entered the church by a fine court-yard, surrounded by ancient tombstones, inscriptions and nearly-obliterated frescoes. Our guide-book informed us, "that the gates of this church are said to be those which St. Ambrose closed against the Emperor Theodosius after the cruel massacre of Thessalonica, and a portrait of the saint was to be seen on the left side of the entrance." The gates had rather an ancient appearance, and looked as though they might have been the identical gates that Sampson carried off from Gaza. As to the portrait of the Saint, time and the weather have obliterated all traces of his features. The church was undergoing restoration, so we could see but little of the interior; but it is stated to be filled with rare and curious objects, and is well worth a visit, especially if the visitor has antiquarian tastes.

The following day we made an excursion to the Lake of Como, leaving by the noon train from Milan. The day was hot and the road fearfully dusty, and we were glad to leave the cars and take the stage for a drive through the town of Como to the wharf where we were to take the boat for Cadenabbia. The town of Como is crowded with dark, narrow, filthy streets and many churches, all of which are old and tawdry; and some gloomy palaces and dismantled dwellings. There is but little difference between one small Italian town and another. They are all alike—dirty and picturesque—glowing in color and reeking with vile odors.

The sail up the Lake was very delightful. The steamboat crossed from one side of the Lake to the other, stopping at different points to land and receive passengers and freight, and giving us an excellent opportunity of viewing the scenery from various points. Numerous bright villas belonging to the Milanese aristocracy, surrounded by luxuriant gardens and vineyards are scattered along its banks.

In the forests above, the brilliant green of the chestnut and walnut contrasts with the grayish tints of the olive, which to our unaccustomed eyes bore a strong resemblance to the willow. The mountains rise to the height of 7,400 feet, running down nearly to the edge of the lake.

The scenery of the lake, as far as seen from the deck of the steamboat, resembles somewhat that of our own beautiful Hudson river in the vicinity of West Point, though on a grander scale. We reached Cadenabbia about five in the afternoon, and put up at the Hote Belle Vue, which is situated close to the landing. After an excellent dinner, we took a short walk to the Villa Carlotta, which is situated close to the hotel. It is delightfully quite in the midst of a beautiful garden and surrounded by lemon and citron trees. We ascended to the house by a broad flight of stairs, and on ringing the bell, the gate was opened by a small boy, who very politely showed us through the mansion and the garden surrounding it. The marble hall contains a frieze decorated with celebrated reliefs by Thorwaldsen, and for which $60,000 was paid. Also several statues by Canova, such as Cupid and Psyche, which is a perfect gem of art, and Venus, Paris, Magdalene, and many others, each one of which was a treasure in itself. We walked through the rest of the apartments, as this is what is called a show palace; it not having been occupied by its owner for many years; and then into the garden, from whence we had a most magnificent view of a sunset on the Lake of Como.

We then returned to the hotel and there hired a boat, which had the stars and stripes floating from the stern, and had a most delightful row of two hours on the lake. The moon rose soon after we left the hotel, and the air being warm and balmy, and the sky perfectly cloudless, and being in the society of dear friends whom we had last seen when we had bid them good-bye at the steamer when we left home, and now met them once more in the "Land of Song," made it altogether one of the most charming evenings we had spent since we had been on the continent. We landed at Bellagio a few moments, and afterwards pulled up the lake as far as the cascade of the Flume Latte, which is precipitated in several leaps from a height of 900 feet, but the cascade being in the shade, it could not be seen distinctly, although the roar of the fall could be heard after we were a mile away from it. We asked our boatman if he knew where the palace of "Claude Melnotte" was situated, but he said he had never heard of the gentleman, and did not think he had a palace on the lake. He evidently had not read "The Lady of Lyons."

After returning to the hotel and retiring to our room, which looked out on the lake, we were agreeably surprised by a serenade given to some ladies in the hotel, and which continued for over an hour, and rounded up the day's enjoyment most agreeably.

The following morning we were up early, had breakfast, and then took the 7 A. M. boat for Como, where we arrived in three hours, then took the cars, and by 1 P. M. we were back to our hotel in Milan, highly pleased with our trip to the Lake of Como.

In the afternoon we visited the private residences of two of the wealthiest gentlemen of Milan, and found them fitted up with everything that money and good taste could bring together. The garden attached to one of the houses was quite unique in its way. The proprietor had erected an immense wall at the back of it, and on the walls and the houses surrounding the garden, he had painted views of distant mountains, with a cascade rushing down into the garden, on one side of it a castle, through the window of which a young girl could be seen looking through the blinds. On the left side of the garden was represented a house, the door of which was open, and through which ladies and gentlemen were to be seen walking, while others on the steps were, apparently, just stepping into the garden for a promenade. It was painted so well, and in such excellent perspective, that for a moment we were really deceived by it.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to purchases and a final visit to the Cathedral, this time going upon the roof. Before ascending we were obliged to purchase tickets of one of the sacristans, who has a desk by the door at the foot of the staircase, and for which we paid 40 centesimi, or eight cents. There were several seedy-looking individuals standing around the door, and wanted to know if we did not wish a guide to "show us up." We told them "we thought not, our eye-sight was in good condition, and if the staircase terminated at the roof, we had an idea we would be able to reach it without any assistance." We then slowly walked up the 194 steps, each of which is numbered, till we reached the roof of the Cathedral, the view from which is the most striking portion of it. The great extent of the building is more justly estimated there than from any part of the interior, and the eyes and mind are overpowered by the multitude of architectural details, the rich ornaments, the delicately carved Italian statues and its wilderness of pinnacles. It is easy to understand why such buildings never are and never can be completed. The niches and spires of the interior are already occupied by over 4,500 statues in marble, and they form one of the most noticeable features in the Cathedral. They looked small and huddled together when standing in the street and viewing them from below, but when we stood in the midst of this silent assembly of statues, carved in all attitudes of devotion, the effect was most striking and impressive.

We afterwards ascended to the octagon gallery in the tower, where we had around and below us a wide and fine prospect. We were so high up that it seemed as though we could throw a stone on the glass roof of the Gallery Victor Emanuel, and yet it was two blocks from the Cathedral. We had a delightful view of the plains of Lombardy, glittering with towns and villages, and closed in on the north and west by the eternal snows of the Alps.

The evening was spent with American friends, in the Giardino Publico, which is the Central Park of Milan, and its most fashionable promenade. The following morning at 10:35 we left Milan by the train for Arona, which is situated at the foot of Lake Maggiore. I should here remark that the railway station at Milan is the handsomest one we have seen in Italy, and we were especially struck with the beauty of the frescoes, representing the principal Italian cities; and only regretted that more time had not been allowed for their examination. It is a good rule, when traveling in Europe, always to have plenty of time to spare at the station where one takes the train. Not only to see that your trunk is properly labeled to its destination, and that you procure your ticket, but have time to see that you get your correct change, as railway officials are sometimes liable to make mistakes, and generally not in your favor. It also gives you opportunity of viewing the station itself and the surroundings, which sometimes are well worth seeing.

B. M.

A MINISTER WANTED.—Caldwell, Sumner county, Kansas, is in exceeding want of a minister, and has advertised for one in the newspapers of the State. The advertiser says that in the county they "have never had a sermon; but, on the other hand, by way of avoiding lethargy and lassitude, they have had five murders in one year. "Every one of them," he says, "would have been prevented if we could have had the gospel." Now, if the preacher will only come and "bring a religious friend with him," the county will show him "160 acres of good land, clear, constant running water on it, enough timber on it for fire-wood and logs, healthy, at $1.25 per acre." The advertiser does not say that he is willing to pay the money necessary to secure the claim, nor does he intimate anything in regard to salary. But, if there be a minister at this end of the country who is desirous of a wide field for usefulness, where can he find a wider one than Kansas? Moreover, if there be any minister with the complaint (so rare in clerical circles) of dyspepsia, and with the money to spare, here is one of the prettiest possible opportunities for securing a good digestion and 160 acres of land into the bargain.

COTTON GROWING.—A correspondent writing from Rose Hill, Mississippi, says of the cost of cotton growing: Improved land in this county can be bought from two dollars to ten dollars, will produce from twelve to thirty bushels of corn per acre, and from half a bale to one bale (400 lbs) per acre, and much more with improved cultivation. Land rents from two dollars to five dollars per acre. One good hand can cultivate from twelve to fifteen acres, five acres in corn and ten in cotton. This will require one good horse, or mule, which can be purchased here for $140 to $150. It is better for two persons to work together. They will require one wagon, which will cost here about $125; two plows, $8 or $10 each; one bull tongue plow for opening with, say $5; one small harrow, $5; one weeding hoe for each hand, $1; and one chopping ax, $1.50. These articles, and all others that may be required, can be bought here in the county, or in New Orleans, which is only about one day's travel from here. Two good hands will be required here to raise cotton. The ginning and packing each bale will cost from $4 to $5.

HER British Majesty's steamer *Rosaria* visited Nezapu to investigate the circumstances of the murder of Bishop Patterson. The natives fired upon the steamer's boats, whereupon the ship shelled the village and the sailors killed a number of natives and burned their canoes.

A Wisconsin girl has committed suicide because she was afflicted with warts.

New York Fashions.

There is nothing more noticeable in the recent importations of dry goods than the rare and delicate shades which distinguish most of the fabrics. It must be confessed that these tints are exceedingly attractive to the eye—so attractive, that ladies, when purchasing, are too apt to be beguiled by the beauty of the color, without giving a thought as to whether or no it will be becoming to their peculiar complexion and style. A fact which should be considered in the selection of the new colors is that many of the tints which appear very charming in the bright daylight in which they are purchased, lose half their beauty when submitted to gaslight, which of course renders them unfit for evening. This is true of the pæon or peacock shades, which are either green with bluish cast or blue with a greenish cast, and it may be stated as a rule that all dark shades of green and blue or purple and lilac lose there beauty under artificial light, while scarlet and orange, light greens, light brown and the various other light tints, such as tea rose and blue and pearl, grow more brilliant. Of course the same may be said of tints suitable for evening when submitted to the light of day.

As there never was a time when the fashions were more varied than they are at present, people have very little excuse for dressing in a manner unbecoming to their particular style of form and feature; yet we every day see very stout ladies adding to their stoutness by exceedingly bouffant paniers and looped-up skirts, while slender ladies, failing to take advantage of a style which is particularly suited to them, frequently content themselves with slight loopings or almost straight-hanging skirts.

WHILE SLASHED JACKETS and the favorite tight fitting or half tight fitting polonaises, are becoming to short figures, the circular mantles, capes, and talmas should be avoided. Very deep and elaborate trimming, consisting of flounces and puffs, upon an under-skirt makes a short, stout person appear still shorter. It is not pleasant to be told that dress fabrics have risen in price in Europe, yet such is unfortunately the fact. The price which must be paid for a handsome costume here is already so high that we believe any increase on this side must have the effect of reducing the wardrobe of many of our city fashionables.

SILKS of the finest quality are $5.50 a 6 yard, which with making and trimming makes the cost of the costume about $175 a 180, and two or three such dresses are generally considered necessary in what our "society papers" would call a "society lady's" toilette. For other handsome fabrics suitable for the street or house very high prices are asked. Among these materials is the camel's hair serge, which ranges from $2 to 2.25 a yard. We have also camel's hair cloth for polonaises, which displays the small amure figures and delicate soiled colors, and which costs a large sum. Of course these materials drape handsomely and purchasers are told that the cloth will last a lifetime, but in the various changes which fashion renders necessary, we doubt whether this great durability will pay for the present cost of the material. Other handsome fabrics for spring and summer—which include pongee serges, pongee foulards, serge foulards, grenadines of good quality and the foulard silks with Dolly Varden figures—range from $150 to $200. All these materials make costly costumes, yet we cannot fully sympathize with certain fashion writers, who express great satisfaction at what they call a reaction in favor of less expensive fabrics for street and house dresses. Good fabrics are occasionally bought for a moderate sum, but as a rule we doubt the economy of buying poor materials which may cost a little less money, but which require as much or more trimming, and which cost as much for making as the best material.

Transporting Cattle.

Mr. George T. Angell, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has written an essay on the necessity and practicability of some change in our mode of transporting cattle in this country. The subject is treated in its financial and sanitary relations, and Mr. Angell shows that as at present conducted, transportation occasions both disease and unnecessary expenditure. He quotes Mr. Horace W. Jordan, a member of the Brighton Board of Health, as authority for the assertion that at Chicago all the poor cattle, bulls, stags, and everything disagreeable are picked up, and "this is what we get from Chicago," a market whence, in 1869, 294,717 cattle were shipped to Eastern cities. Disease is of course the consequence of this, and when we remember that in New York city alone nearly two million swine are eaten annually, to say nothing of the beef meat, we may well feel disgusted when it is shown, as it is shown, that our methods of transporting them are responsible for much of the disease. Shrinkage on the 294,717 cattle amounts to more than 20,471,700 pounds of beef, and this fact tells the financial story. Mr. Angell thinks that the only feasible plan of lessening these evils is in legislation which shall compel transporters to use one of the five improved stock-cars which have been invented, and any of which, he believes, would accomplish the desired end.

TRICHINA.—A young German named George Mechlin died, in Utica N. Y., from the effects of trichinosis. About six weeks ago the deceased and one Pornesina and his wife, with whom he boarded, and a fellow-lodger named Deisenholt, were all seized at the same time with violent vomiting and diarrhœa. Deisenholt, after suffering for several days great pains in his muscles, died, as it was supposed, from inflammation of the bowels. Mechlin's symptoms were also mistaken, and he was declared by the sapient physicians who attended him to be suffering from typhoid fever, and was treated for that disease. The real malady was not discovered till a few days before his death. Of the two remaining victims the woman has recovered, but the man still lies in a critical condition.

CARDS.—The Chinese *carte de visite* is a curiosity. It consists of a huge sheet of bright scarlet paper, with the owner's name inscribed in large letters—the bigger the most exquisite. For extra grand occasions this card is folded ten times, the name is written in the right hand lower corner with a humiliating prefix like "your very stupid brother," "your unworthy friend who bows his head and pays his respects," etc., etc., the words "your stupid" taking the place of our "yours respectfully." It is etiquette to return these cards to the visitor, it being presumable that their expense is too great for general distribution.

IMPOSITION UPON A CHILD.—The latest dodge of a parent to overcome his son's aversion to medicine, and "doctor" him at the same time, occurred on Prospect street, where a croupy youngster was induced to make quite a hearty meal from a plate of buckwheat cakes and "maple

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 19., '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

The Massachusetts radical state convention has instructed for Grant and Wilson.

The liberal republican movement is making headway in Illinois. All the prominent republicans in the state will be embraced in the call for the Cincinnati convention.

Local Option Unconstitutional.

Carlisle, Pa., April 9.—The Local Option bill, passed for the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, was by Judge Junkin, President Judge, held to be unconstitutional, and licenses were granted as if no such law existed.

This confirms our view of local option—we held it to be unconstitutional, and frequently declared so. The legislature is the only law making power under the constitution, and that body has no authority to delegate that power to the people at the polls, which is simply what local option amounts to.

Hartranft Nominated.

The radical state convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, 10th inst., nominated Gen. Hartranft, of Montgomery, for Governor. Hartranft received 85 votes, and Ketchum 45. Hartranft was Cameron's choice, and that put him through. Simon of course, gocs for no man, unless he is corrupt and sides with his corrupt clan; and hence he issued his mandate in favor of Hartranft. This shows that Cameron still controls the radical party in this state, and no one receives any consideration from that wing of the party—or will be identified with it—unless he be a corupt man. This is clear, and fixes the estimate that honest men can place upon Gen. Hartranft, already known to be steeped up to the crown of his hat in the great Evans embezzlement.

Gen. Hartranft also had a hand in the hanging of an innocent woman, Mrs. Surratt, at Washington, during the war. Every reader of the Reporter is conversant with that infamous piece of history, and Hartranft, the radical nominee played an important role in it.

A hangman, and bosom friend of the embezzler Evans, are the only qualities that distinguish the radical nominee for governor. There is nothing to be froud of in him

The Clinton *Republican* feels sore because its county is placed in a democratic congressional district. If any one has a right to feel dissatisfied with the apportionment, it is not the radicals, for the recent bill gives them 16 districts to 10 democratic, and least of all has the little forlorn hope of radicals in Clinton county a right to complain, for they were in the enjoyment of a district, black as coal, under the old apportionment, and a little democracy now will do them some good.

Why did not the radicals put a resolution in their platform endorsing the forthcoming life of Gen. John W. Geary, for the publication of which $30,000 have been set apart of the funds which Evans & Co., robbed out of the state treasury?

The rads should not go back on the Life of the Hero of Snickerville.

Senator Howe introduces a foolish bill, "to establish a national university for the purpose of elevating the standard of education in the republic and promoting the intellectual welfare of the people." Ten faculties are provided, as follows: A faculty of science, with seventeen professorships; of philosophy, with fourteen; language and letters, twenty-eight history fifteen; fine arts, fifteen; law, sixteen; medicine and surgery, thirty-two; agriculture, nineteen; and of military and naval science and art, these latter faculties to be respectively the Military Academy at West Point and Naval Academy at Annapolis. One hundred and fifty-six professorships, exclusive of those at West Point and Annapolis, are called for, and in addition there are to be tutors *ad lib.* Among other branches of knowledge to be treated by professors are sociology, cholasticism, the Flemish, Coptic, Hungarian, and Celtic languages, toedoctoring, poultry raising, pisciculture, and Oriental philosophy. The regular course is to include just three dozen branches, among them biology, psychology, soicology, philolgy, physiolgy, Sanscrit, food adulteration, and fencing, and the student surviving a five years' term of study is, on payment of $100, to receive the degree of D. U.—*doctor universalis.*

Forney's Press does not like the nomination of Hartranft, and says it will be a dead weight upon the radical party. Of course the hangman would be a dead weight.

It was Hartranft who put the rope around Mrs. Surratt's neck, and he it was who tied her arms upon her back. Admitting she was guilty, what fine sensibilties it shows in the radical candidate for governer. But Mrs. Surratt was an innocent woman. Whew! a hangman for candidate.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, one of the best and ablest radical sheets in this state, grumbles at the Hartranft ticket, although it agrees to swallow it, but makes an awful face in doing so.

It is now certain that Curtin has resigned and is coming home to take part in the Cincinnati movement.

John Hickman and all the leading Chester county republicans have signed a declaration in favor of the liberal republican, or Cincinnati movement.

Senator Fenton has definitely decided to attend the Cincinnati convention, and to give his earnest support to the liberal movement, and so annouuces to his friends.

The Radical Convention.

The radical state convention which met at Harrisburg, last week, made the following nominations:

Governor—Gen. J. F. Hartranft.
Supreme Judge—Ulysses Mercur.
Auditor General—Harrison Allen.

Adolph E. Borie and John M. Thompson were appointed Electors at large.

Their platform is made up of the following stuff:

The committee on resolutions reported a series of resolutions. The first reaffirms devotion to the principles of the Republican party.

The second declares that adoption of thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments has not been acquisced in by all, so as to render secure and permanent the incorporations in that instrument.

The third sustains its policy of protection and against further appropriation of public lands to incorporations or individuals.

The fourth demands the continued reduction of the public debt, economy in National and State administrations, and the reduction of taxes as rapidly as consistent with the public credit.

The fifth declares that internal taxes should be removed before the reduction of the tariff on foreign goods, and that in any change in the tariff the tax on tea and coffee should be removed.

The sixth approves of the President's trial of civil service reform, and insists that this or some other system should have a fair trial and declares that the Republican party has given full evidence of its ability to administer the government honestly, faithfully and successfully, and claims from the people a continuance of confidence and support.

The seventh points with pride to the records of President Grant's administration. Not only has internal taxes been reduced, but $300,000,000 of the public debt has been paid off, a result for which we are indebted to rigid honesty, strict economy and sterling integrity, which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

The eighth presents Gen. Grant's name for renomination.

The last resolution congratulates the people on the call for a convention to revise the constitution.

The following delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention were selected, each being provided with an alternate:

Morton McMichael, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia; J. W. F. White, Allegheny; M. S. Quay of Beaver; Robt. Purvis, colored of Bucks; Gen. W. H. Jessup, Susquehanna; W. H. Kouns Somerset, and Samuel B. Dick of Crawford.

The Gerrymander.

Sixteen Republican to Ten Democratic Districts.

The following is the Congressional apportionment bill as adopted and which was carried in the Senate by the votes of four Democratic members, viz: COLLINS, DILL, PURMAN and RANDALL:

First District.—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards, Philadelphia.

Second District—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Twentieth Wards, and all that portion of the Seventeenth Ward west of Second street, Philadelphia.

Fourth District—Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Wards, Philadelphia.

Fifth District—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards, and the Seventeenth Ward east of Second street, Philadelphia.

Sixth District—Chester and Delaware counties.

Seventh District—Lancaster county.

Eighth District—Berks and that portion of Montgomery northwest of Norristown, Whitepain, Gwyneed and Montgomery townships.

Ninth District—Bucks and Northampton and balance of Montgomery.

Tenth District—Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.

Eleventh District—Schuykill, Columbia and Montour.

Twelfth District—Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland.

Thirteenth District.—Luzerne.

Fourteenth District.—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.

Fifteenth District—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming.

Sixteenth District—Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Elk.

Seventeenth District.—Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset.

Eighteenth District—Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata and Adams.

Nineteenth District—Westmoreland; Fayette and Greene.

Twentieth District—Cumberland, York and Perry.

Twenty-first District—Indiana, Armstrong Jefferson and Clarion.

Twenty second District—Pittsburg, Bermingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburg, Monongahela, Mount Washington, Temperanceville, West Pittsburg, Union, Allentown, St. Clair Verona Braddocks and the Townships of Plum, Wilkins, Penn and Potter.

Twenty-third District—All Allegheny county not included in the above.

Twenty-fourth District—Washington, Beaver and Butletr.

Twenty-fifth District—Lawrence, Mercer, and Crawford.

Twenty-sixth District—Erie, Venango, Warren and Forest

THE RADICAL NOMINATIONS.

Opinions of the Republican Press.

The Lancaster "Express" Repudiates the Ticket.

[From the Lancaster Express.]

Those who have been carefnl readers of the Express for the past two years, or since it has called public attention to the reckless and criminal manner in which our state finances have been managed, need scarcely be informed that neither the proceedings nor the results of the republican state convention meet our approval or have any claim upon our support. The convention, so far as its relation to either the wishes or the interests of the people at large are concerned, was a broad farce We never saw its equal, and we hope we may never look upon its like again. It was more like a ratification meeting, called to endorse what had already been agreed upon in caaucus called by the treasury ring of Mackey, Hartranft & Co.

The nomination of Hartranft, known to be a member of a ring which stinks in the nostrils of all honest men, himself under a cloud of suspicion in connection with the Evans fraud, was bad enough, and of itself a greater load than any party would be able to carry, but it was completely supplemented by the nomination of Senator Allen, whose principal distinction 'was his championship of that gigantic fraud known as the "Nine Million Steal," and which was thoroughly ventilated in the republican newspapers of Lancaster at the time that bold scheme for robbing the treasury was attempted. To ask the readers of the Express to support a ticket like this, and nominated under such auspices, would be a gross and unpardonable insult. We do not believe it can be elected, and the best reason in the world which can be given for this opinion, to all honest men, is that it does no deserve to be.

[Erom the Philadelphia Press.]

General John F. Hartranft is the republican nominee for governor of Pennsylvania. We believe it to be a most inauspicious selection, a sad opening of what promises to be a most exciting and difficult campaign. Made not in the spirit of harmony in the party or of the interests of the state, but simply to gratify a "ring" which has taken possession of the republican organization of the state and will lead us to inevitable defeat in the city next fall unless sternly checked beforehand, it will need superhuman effort to elect General Hartranft. Not even the placing of Judge Mercur upon the ticket with him will help to lighten our load.

Governor Geary refuses to sign the Congressionnal Apportionment bill, and two Congessmen will, therefore, be elected this fall under the recent act of Congress of February 2, 1872;

SECTION 2. * * * * That in the election of Representatives to the Forty-third Congress, in any State which by this law is given an increased number of representatives, the additional representative or representatives, allowed to such State may be elected by the State at large, and the other representatives to which the State is entitled by the district as now prescribed by law in said State, unless the Legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of representatives therein.

Loss of life has been again caused at Little Cottonwood, Utah, by avalanches of snow. Snow there is six feet deep on a level.

The plank in the radical platform of this State, which speaks in favor of an economical adminstration in the affairs of the state government, is rather cool, in the face of the Evans frauds, with which every officer belonging to the present state administration has been more or less connected. The Bate's history job is another radical sucker upon the treasury, and the thouand and one other plundering jobs at Harrisburg, under present radical rule, are all sought to be covered up by a resolution in favor of economy, and all gudgeons will swallow it.

Cost of the Radical Gray Fraud.

The M'Clure-Gray investigation, has cost the tax payers of this state a handrome sum, and the radical frauds in Philadelphia, it will be seen below are not triffling to the treasury.

The committee upon the senate contested election case from the Fourth senatorial district, makes the following report upon the costs and expenses incurred, authorized and allowed by said committee for the approval of the senate:

For reporters and their assistants.	$2,557 50
For printing evidence, 500 copies.	1,703 26
Geo. J. Bolton's bill	2,894 85
Sergeant-at-arms and assistants	350 00
Clerical and messengers' service for committee	800 00
John A. Loughbridge, prothonotary	45 00
Contestant for 1,049 witnesses in attendance	1,572 50
Contestant for serving subpoenas	1,480 00
Respondent for 935 witnesses paid by committee	1,402 50
Respondent for serving subpoenas	1,691 00
Printing subpoenas cards	64 00
Making election boxes, express charges and miscellaneous	125 00
Unpaid witnesses of respondent	1,480 00

Liberal Movement.

A significant move has been made by the republicans of Chester county. A call has been issued by prominent parties, among whom are Hon. John Hickman, Smedley Darlington, esq., Colonel Hoolon, and others, asking the co operation of all citizens who disapprove of the actions of the Harrisburg convention. The paper is verey severe upon the candidates of the convention and the manner in which they were placed before the people, and is very well received. A mass meeting will probably be held to consider the subject. Mr. Hickman announces his intention to take part in the liberal republican movement at Cincinnati.

Defendants as Witnesses in their own Behalf.

The following is the text of the new statue allowing the defendants to testify in their own behalf:

An act to extend the competency of persons to be witnesses in certain criminal cases.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, in the trial of all indictments, complaints and other proceedings against persons charged with the commissions of crimes or offences not above the grade of misdemeanor in any court of record, of criminal jurisdiction, the so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him, nor shall any reference be made to, nor shall any comment be made upon such neglect or refusal by counsel in the case during the trial of the cause: provided that this act shall not extend to the trial of any person on an indictment for perjury or forgery. J. W GEARY.

April 3, 1872.

April Court—Grand Jurors.

Philipsburg—John Hanick
Walker—Henry Beck, E Markle
Benner—Geo Dale, H L Harvey
Boggs—S Pletcher A Fetzer
Rush—Robt Stevens, Peter Siegfried
Spring—Jess Stewart
Snowshoe—A Campble
4 Moon—J L Gray
Bellefonte—C M'Cafferty, Simon Harper.
Union—Wm H Smith
Worth—W V Beckwith
Gregg—S G Herring, Jacob M'Cool
Potter—Jno Hosterman
Liberty—Jno Buckly
Burnside—G P Zimmerman
Howard—E Glenn, J W Hall
Miles—Sam'l Gramly

Traverse Jurors—4th Monday, 22nd April.

Philipsburg—H Jones
Haines—Sam'l Burrell, Geo Bright, Thos Motz, J H White
Milesburg—Wm Baird, M Irwin, Wm H Adams
Patton—John Hicks, G Baizer, Jonas Stine
Howard—B F Holter, Mich Confer
Gregg—John Rishel, David Barges, Jno Grove, Joseph Smith
Bellefonte—John Heffer, S A Bell, Geo A Bayard, A Mullen, John Meese, C Fryberger, Wm K Adams, I Mitchell
Benner—Geo Johnstonbach, A Garbrick
Burnside—Geo Viedeffer, J R Beck
Huston—Thos Parsons
Worth—J G Jones
Spring—A Stewart, J S Swartz, J M Furey, A Miller
Potter—Peter Keller, D Fleisher, Geo Emerick
Miles—H Fidler
Halfmoon—T M Way
Liberty—D Bitner, J Dehaas
Marion—Jno Holmes
Curtin—Jno Dehaas
Harris—Wm Lytle
Snowshoe—J A Wolf
Peen—Chr Alexander

2nd week—29th April.

Snowshoe—J Gunsalus
Potter—A Koch, Joseph Gilliland, I C Boal
Ferguson—W Garner, S Gass, P Keichlein, J Gates
Liberty—L Everhart
Rush—J White, W Asky T J Batchelor
Haines—G B Stover
Worth—McAlarney
Harris—Jno Meyer S Gardner
Philipsburg—A Atherton A J Graham
Bellefonte—H D Yerger S J Cook
Penn—S Ard
Taylor—T Dougherty S Worner
Spring—J L Rockey
Benner—Wm Tibbens
Milesburg—J B Thomas O Ayers
Boggs—John Curry Wm Smith S Charles M H Mackey F M Coy
Miles—S K Foust Jonath Kramer
Gregg—S Harter
Unionville—Jno Bing.

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry. Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Monday the 22nd day of April, 1872, the following property, viz:

All certain frame dwelling house 2½ stories high, 66 feet in front and 26 feet in depth, situate in the town of Centre Hall, Potter twp., on a lot or piece of ground on the north side of Church street, adjoining lot of Wm. P. Shoope, on the north, an alley on the west and Church street, being 40 feet in front, on Church street, and 60 feet in depth. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George B. Harpster.

ALSO:

All those 2 certain lots of ground, situate in the Borough of Howard, Centre county, Pa., one thereof being at corner, near Main street, thence along said street, south 59½ degrees. west 50 feet to post, thence along an alley 33¼ degrees, west 18.2-10 per. to post, thence along an alley 29½ degrees, east 50 feet to post thence by lot of said Jacob Meese, 30½ degrees, east 14.2-10 per to place of begining containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, thereon erected a two story house, stable, and other out-buildings, the other thereof bounded on the north by lot of Jas. Butler, on the west by the estate of Buttler, on the south by lot of Jacob Meese, and on the east by public road, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Meese. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office Bellefonte, Mar. 29th, 1872.

D. & C. Luse

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Excelsior Cornplanter,

at Spring Mills, Pa. This machine hills and drills, any desired distance apart. This Planter was awarded 1st premiums at state fairs of 1865-'6-'8 & '69, in competition with the Morrison, Berkstresser, Hartman and others. We also manufacture Cornplows or Scrapers. 15mr81

PENN HALL CLASSICAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school, at Penn Hall, Centre Co. Pa., will be opened on the 15th of April, next.

The course of Instruction will be as the name indicates—Classical and Normal. Special attention will be given to Normal branches and to such students as may look forward to teaching.

Terms $5,00 to $8,00, per term of 10 weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness.

Boarding can be procured at reasonable rates near the school.

WM. B. SCHAEFFER, A. B. Principal.

Reference, Rev. D. M. WOLF. mar16.6t.

FURNITURE!

Grand Opening

FOR 1872.

AT

JOHN CAMP'S

MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS,

of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pnmps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Pictures frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS.

mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C. THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST. HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C. THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST.

WALL PAPER!

I expect to keep a much larger stock of

WALL PAPER

and

BORDERS

this season than heretofore, and would invite all my friends from Centre County, to call and see my stock, before purchasing elsewhere. I will have from

FIFTY TO SIXTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS

in a few days, of all

KINDS AND PRICES

9cts. to $1 per Bolt.

12000 Bolts just received from New York.

Please call and examine for yourselves, or write me stating sizes and kind of rooms, and I will select and forward, and if not satisfactory it can be returned.

WM. J. M'MANIGAL,

mar22.3m. Milroy, Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having caused their precepts, bearing date the 4th day of January, A. D., 1872, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 22nd day of April 1872, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord, 1872, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FORTAXES, FOR 1871, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of June, 1815, A. D., entitled, "An Act to Amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or out cry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county, for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the second Monday, being the 10th of June, A. D., 1872.

Benner township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
50		A B Hutchison	$ 1 90

Boggs township.

433	163	Daniel Lewis	29 45
"	"	William Gray	" "
"	"	Thomas Greaves	" "
"	"	Jonathan Hervey	14 19
"	"	Andrew Sommers	29 44
186		Packer & Lucas	13 60
300		P & H Kuhnes	7 66
433	163	Hannah Fishburn	29 44
433	13	Margret Butler	2 95
300	113	John Cochran	5 15
436	80	William Russel	7 44
433	84	do	29 44
430		David Carscadden	27 20
433	20	do	2 04
433	130	Daniel Reese	13 28
186	90	James Evans	" "
301	138	George Aston	" "
433	163	Jas Rowland	29 46
301	90	John Rowland	9 18
304	90	William Wister	34 14
433	163	George McClenahan	29 44
415		Jacob Wise	5 15
415		John Singer	10 27
433	163	Abram Wolf	29 44
418	40	William Hood	8 69
196		John McClure	19 56
196		Packer & Lucas	11 40
433	153	Jonathan Hervey	14 75
433	60	Moses Hood	14 75
143		Anna Deall	4 70
130		Nathaniel Davis	2 95
130		Simpson Davis	2 95
"		Evan Miles	" "
300		Sam'l Miles	" "
130		Wm Chancellor	" "
130		Samuel Scott	" "
346	18	John Price	" "
130		Wm Wister	10 29
433		Robert Shaw	29 44
50		Unknown	3 63
50		do	3 63
46		do	4 68
287		M Longood	6 80
178	70	John Curtin	18 10
339		John McClure	" "
130		Mary lane	" "
108	111	James Curtin	" "
430		James Brooks	" "
100		William Lane	" "
433	163	M Godfrey	" "
130		J M Godfrey	" "
130		Rebecca Kelso	" "
176	97	Packer & Lucas	" "
36	94	of Fetzer	4 65
300		William Wilson	6 88

Burnside township.

433	120	Robert Gray	" "
"	"	William Dewart	20 34
"	"	James Towers	" "
"	"	William Gray	" "
"	"	John Dewart	" "
415		John Weitzel	" "
412		Jas Black	19 51
"		of J Wallace	" "
433	120	William Cook	" "
"	120	John Cowden	20 34
"	"	Wm P Brady	" "
"	"	Henry Shaefer	" "
"	"	John Housel	" "
"	"	John Lyon	" "
"	"	Charles Goben	" "
"	"	John Brady	" "
"	"	John Kidd	" "
"	"	Henry Donnelly	" "
"	180	Robert Brady	" "
"	120	John Donnelly	" "
½	of		
368	92	Walter Stewart	9 40
½	of		
420	68	Paul Cox	" "
½	of		
125		John Vaughn	1 94
½	of		
108	83	Jeremiah Parker	2 53
433	153	John Irvin	20 34
"	"	Wm D Kerrin	" "
"	"	Teuch Francis	25 95
"	"	George Harrison	" "
"	"	John Nicholson	" "
"	"	Mathew Irvin	18 48
"	"	George Meade	32 95
415		Charles Pettit	24 67
453		Pearson Hunt	32 95
"	"	George McClanahan	" "
"	"	Polly McClanahan	" "
"	"	Andrew McClanahan	" "
"	"	Francis Johnston	24 67
"	"	William McPherson	45 60
379	120	William Bell	22 62
433	154	Charles Stewart	24 67
"	152	John Donaldson	" "
"		Michial O'Brien	14 69
288		Andrew Pettit	21 70
433	153	Charles Hall	20 54
397		David Lewis	18 66
415		John Shyn	19 50
383		Richard Waln	17 97
415		Jos Waln	19 49
"		John Barron	19 50
433		Eli Canby	20 33
"	168	John Rugg	" "
415		Mollie wharton	17 50
50		Unknown	10 14
216	166	Jere Parker	" "
140		of Henry Harris	3 52
100		Michial O'Brien	7 05
130		David Lenox	6701
433	153	Wm Bingham	20 34
"	"	John Barclay	" "
388	96	Jas Hall	36 46
76		Unknown	2 35
300		Francis Gurney	4 70
50		Samuel Harris	2 35
49		Unknown	1 84
100		of Henry Harris	2 35
140		do do	3 29
433	163	Charles Hall	33 50
"	151	Samuel Ewing	6 81
"		Alexander Fullerton	" "
"		Robert Gray	" "
"	"	Thomas Grant	" "
"		Washington Hall	" "
302	100	Sarah Hall	4 74
420	144	Samuel C Hall	6 62
433	151	William Gray	6 81
419	140	John E Hall	6 58
433	151	Thomas Hamilton	6 81
"	"	Jeremiah Jackson	" "
424	128	Francis Johnston	" "
433	151	Daniel Reese	" "
"	"	Thomas Reese	" "
410		Joseph Wallace	6 44
415		Jesse Waln	19 50
433	151	George W Hall	6 81
"	"	Nancy Hall	" "
"	"	William Brady	683
"	"	John Brady	" "
"	"	John Barron Jr	" "
429		William Davison	6 76
408	95	James Davison	6 42
404		John Davison	6 31
448		Robt Davison	7 05
433	151	William Davison Jr	6 97
"	"	William Ewing	6 81
"	"	James S Ewing	" "
"	"	John Ewing	" "
"	"	Hannah Ewing	" "
"	"	John Ewing Jr	" "
433		Anna Ewing	6 16

Curtin township.

433	163	Tho P Hale	35 64
"	153	Garret Cottinger	17 08
424	80	Thos P Wharton	50 00
411		Josiah Haines	28 05
207½		of Robt Annesly	38 14
415		John McCalley	18 26
"		Charles Allen	45 55
207½		Caleb Launs	16 86
"		Isaac Longstreth	20 24
415		Jos Taylor	19 00
448	99	Andrew Epple	13 20
392	8	Robt Irvin	32 40
439	138	N L Atwood	34 55
300	19	N L Atwood	23 10
304	4	Job W Packer	20 40
159	32	Job W Packer	11 16
158	93	Job W Packer	13 20
433	163	Fishburn Wharton	66 00
194	86	John C Hyleman	16 95
415		Peter Hahn	59 40
"		Susen Hahn	29 70
"		Jos Thomas	36 79
"		Jac Wahln	36 79
"		Nathaniel Levy	30 69
"		Thomas Humphries	85 80
"		Robert Gray	36 52
"		William Gray	37 29
461		William Yardley	15 23
376		Samuel Baird	46 20
415		Richard Tunis	28 93
300		N L Atwood	6 88
207½		Robt Annesley	32 48
380		Jos Kelso	62 71
337		Lindly Contes	35 31
415		William Gilbert	59 13
207½		½ of Caleb Lacus	15 38
207½		½ of Isaac Longstreth	16 04
433	163	James White	59 73
433	163	Abijah Davis	29 00
433	162	Joseph Higbee	24 90
415		Jesse Brooks	72 60
415		Rebecca Kelso	28 06
431	137	Martha Godfrey	49 58
100		of Peter Smith	8 25
100	142	Mary Lane	9 92
396	196	Jos Kelso	31 07
40		Paul Burtin	10 14
147		Jesse Hall	44 00
433	163	Thomas Hale	29 49
433	150	Samuel Scott	14 86
398	80	Robert Irwin	17 60
200		John Palmer	13 20
420	48	Philip Meyers	29 48
415		Simeon Meyers	11 66
421	48	Valentine Meyers	17 17
420	"	Michael Meyers	16 25
416		Esther Eddy	47 51
"		Carper Wistar	26 40
200	120	David Carscadden	9 90
318	4	do	7 15
390	27	do	14 99
461		William Yardley	15 18
376		Samuel Baird	36 99
35		Henry Donnel	2 64
434		Mary Tilman	33 00
433	163	Thomas McEwin	15 24
53	14	Cline Quigley	1 70
300		Mathew Leech	4 40
415		Richard Tunis	8 80
216	163	Fishburn Wharton	19 04
50		J W & L C Packer	5 28
½	of		
434		Job W Packer	3 97
½	of		
434		Wm P Mitchell	6 36
½	of		
400		do	5 87
½	of		
220		do	2 76
½	of		
434		Joseph Devling	5 54
½	of		
320		Job W Packer	4 05
½	of		
390		Jno P Mitchell	2 44
434		Fishburn Wharton	8 29
½	of		
58		Cline Quigley	85
144		J W Packer	5 32
294	31	Charles Burce	18 98
"	"	Martha Godfrey	17 98
"	"	John Meyers	17 98
94	12	John Curtin	7 45
71	161	Roland Curtin	5 85
150	142	Sarah Lane	12 52
250		Jno W Godfrey	20 57
188		Wm P Brady	15 51
160		Richard Tunis	7 04
200		do	6 60
144		J W Packer	6 16
433	150	Samuel Scott	11 44

Ferguson Township.

162	116	George Kohlmyer	32 00
135	127	Jos Barnett	8 64
323		John Anderson	2 58
116	08	George Nice	20 01
200		Jacob Lite	7 79
222	14	Peter Crispin	4 16
400	61	Samuel Duncan	84 30
36	47	Thomas, McCullough	2 20
70		Leonard Hawthorn	21 50
10	10	Isaac Worrell	2 80
388	49	Alfred B Crewit	23 20
404	19	Thomas Ferguson	11 50
418	23	Aaron Levy	12 50
404	115	James Moore	12 08
382		Hannah Turner	11 36
398	122	Daniel Turner	12 90
		Dydia Fowler	15 00
91		Jacob Way	8 10
15		Henry Medler	2 70
150		Richard Gintee	6 00
225		Richard Mosley	13 50
117		Henry Manley	10 60
300		Berry Horner	8 80
40		John McKean	2 40
300		Robert Rankin	18 00
320		Isaac Buckle	18 00
400		as Baker	6 00
400		John Petherbridge	6 00
300		Josiah Lusby	18 00
125		Caleb North	3 70
63		John Petherbridge	8 00
110

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY April 19., 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

DELINQUENCIES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

THE NARROWS MURDER.—Week before last we copied an article into our columns relative to a death-bed confession reported to have been made in Ohio, by one who participated in the Narrows murder some 30 years ago. A few days ago, an old citizen of this valley, having seen the article in the Reporter, related to us some of the main facts connected with the search, he having belonged to the party that was searching for the body of the murdered man. He tells us that the body had not been buried under the horse, as the account referred to states. The horse seemed to have been killed with a cudgel, and it is also correct that the men who were at the time suspected of having committed the murder, joined in the search. One of these, Mr. B——h, afterwards moved west and died there, and the other one is still living in the upper end of Union county. The mill-dam (let off in the night) did not show signs of man-tracks, as stated in the article copied by us, but the tracks of a large dog were plainly seen in the mud, as informant relates to us.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occured at the Logan Iron and Steel Works near Lewistown, on Friday 5, by which a wife and six children were suddenly deprived of a husband and father. Joseph Houser, who had received injuries on two previous occasions, was engaged in handling a heavy piece of iron under one of the ponderous hammers in use, when an arm of the anvil broke, threwing up the bar of iron and striking him on the neck, killing him instantly.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of of the M. E. Church held its annual session at Lock Haven last week, with the following result as regards the destribution of preachers, in this (the Altoona) district:

J. S. McMurray, Presiding Elder.

Altoona, first Church, F. B. Riddle; Altoona, Eighth Avenue, R. E. Wilson; Altoona, Third Charge, D. Hartman; Hollidaysburg, J. A. Melsck; Duncansville, H. Linn; Martinsburg, D. Castlemen; Williamsburg, W. M. Meminger; Logan's Valley, W. C. Robbens; Tyrone J. H. Mc Cerd; Port Matilda, J. L. Chandler; Milesburg, J. W. Cleaver; Howard, J. W. Buckley; Bellefonte, M. L. Smyer; Half Moon, K. Butler; Pine Grove, W. V. Ganoe; Warrier's Mark, W. Gwynn, one to be supplied; Philipsburg, T. Barnhart, T. H. Switzer, sup. Grahampton, J. W Haughawout, one to be supplied; Osceola, J. F. Bell; Clearfield Circut, M. L. Granoe; Snow Shoe, J. Guss; Curwensville, A. W. Gibson; Glen Hope, I. Heckman; New Washington, R. E. Kelly; Lumber City, W. S. Hamlin; Sinking Valley, G. Guyer: William Earnshow; Pennsvalley, J. H. Leckie Chaplain National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers Dayton, Ohio, member of Warrior's Mark Quarterly Conference.

LOCK HAVEN.—Lock Haven had a drunken woman the other day. She was taken to prison to sober up.

Alex. Monroe, a prominent citizen died suddenly on 5th inst.

On 30th March, John Dehaas died in Beach Creek twp., aged 81 years.

Mr. Wolf is now in the city, laying in a new stock of spring goods, which may be looked for in a few days, when there will be a chance to see and buy the best the markets afford. Call at the old stand at once.

On Sunday, April 28th. Rev. Groh will administer the Lord's Supper in the Loop church.

Rev. Miller will administer the Lord's Supper, in the Lutheran church, at this place on Sabbath next 21st.

Mr. N. Cronmiller, of the firm of Herlacher & Cronmiller, is now in the city for a new stock of Goods, which will arrive in a few days, when all are invited to examine their stock and prices.

The Grain in Nittany is looking up finely, says the Clinton Democrat. A couple of the sturdy farmers of that rich valley tell us that the wheat has shot out nicely in the past few days, and the indications are that instead of being killed, they will have a pretty fair crop if the weather keeps favorable.

HOUSE AND BARN BURNED.—On last Tuesday afternoon a house and barn, occupied by Michael Confer, and belonging to Mr. Peter Kerlin, in Potter township, were totally destroyed by fire. None of the contents of either of the buildings were saved. The fire originated from the oven, and there being a high wind at the time, soon communicated from the house to the barn, and in a very short time all were in ruins.

Our friend, Jas. P. Herring, this week flitted to Lock Haven, and our town looses a good citizen thereby.

WINTER.—Winter seems to be lingering in the lap of spring. On Monday afternoon we had about an inch of snow, with slightly cold weather next day. Stormes are still the order of the day and night.

The Board of Directors of our railroad met at Philadelphia, on 18th inst. It is supposed that the work at both ends of the road as well as the Bellefonte branch will be put under contract at this meeting as it has been determined upon pushing through these portions with energy, the location and estimates having been completed.

TO FARMERS.—It will pay any farmer in one single year three times the price of Fair bank's Scales, to go to Burnside & Thomas, who are their agents, and have one of these modern improvements. These scales are brought to a perfect degree of accuracy and they can be relied upon in every transaction of weight. In addition to insuring fair dealing, such an apparatus will enable one to conduct many interesting and profitable experiments in feeding stock &c., and to ascertain their comparative thrift at any time. They are aslo agents for the greatest blessing of the 19th century, the Wakefield Earth Closet. Send for our descriptive pamphlets or call and see one at Burnsides & Thomas's Store. They are also agents for Babcock's Fire Extinguisher and Farmel & Herring's Safes.

Hoffer Bro's have just unpacked an immense stock of new goods. This is the largest store, with the largest assortment, and at the lowest prices.

A colony of three hundred persons from Lancaster county, went to Wilson Creek, Kansas, last week, by way of Elmira. They were furnished with first-class accommodations at about half fare.

For the Reporter.

Frederick Kurtz—Dear Sir:—In a late issue of the Reporter, I saw a statement concerning sewing machines. Mr. Zimmerman, when agent for the American Comb. S. M., declared that to be the best machine out, and now he is agent for the Singer, and says they are the beat, and because that company, and not he, sells so many machines more than others. Please tell the reason. Answer: Because the Singer is an old company, and has so many places to manufacture them, consequently must sell more, as other companies can not manufacture theirs half fast enough for their agents to sell.

Let us examine into this matter a little more closely; which is the best machine or best liked. Your readers, in a late issue, noticed that the agent of the Amer. sold 10 to the Singer agent's 3; and that at a trial the Singer was best out. Then poor Singer, which was recommended so highly, had even not to get out of fix, had to be bribed for being out of fix—so truth came out at last.

Well, Mr. Z., tries time and again to make the public believe the Singer to be king, as I see in a late issue of the Reporter. Let us examine it, in regard to light running—the Domestic Sewing Machine, in a very short time, was sold in 21 families where the Singer and the Domestic were on trial against each other. Poor "king." I wish to call particular attention to a trial at Mr. Peter Breen's, east of Centre Hill, in March. By the 11th hour I found out of both a Singer, and an American having been there on trial, and I at once put a Domestic on trial there too. In two weeks I went back; the American was gone; Singer and Domestic both tried, or rather, all three of them, and the faithful Domestic was bought in preference to either of the others. Singer king? No, bob, because "king" was unfit; while I was there, Mr. James Carson, who a few days previous bought a Singer, not knowing anything of the Domestic until too late, came and examined the light running Domestic, and advised Mr. Breon to buy it and he'd trade his Singer on it. Poor "king." So I can name 21 families, who of late tried the Domestic, and after trial choose it. I might name other instances where the Singer has been offered in trade for a Domestic.

The Domestic is a simple machine, easy to operate, no rattling cogwheels runs lightly, is noiseless, and has the patent extension drop leaf, which no other machine in the U. S., has the right to use.

I do not desire to run down other machines, but kindly ask your readers to give the Domestic a trial, before buying other. Machines delivered to any part of the county, on trial. Let the machine prove itself, is my motto. Write for terms and circulars. Active agents wanted.

JAS. DUCK, Penn Hall,
General Ag't for Centre county. Pa.

The Convict Author.

The idiosyncracies of human intellect are as remarkable as its powers are illimitable It seems possible for a man to be at the same time a saint and a sinner, a preacher and a forger, a religious enthusiast and yet a thief. Many persons have attempted to write the "Life of Christ," but we believe the most eloquent and remarkable work on this theme was written, not by a clergyman, but by a convict in the Massachusetts State Prison, sent there for forgery in altering checks, by which the banks of Boston were defrauded of large sums. Mr. Hapnes, the warden of the prison, describes it as "a volume of more than 300 pages, of the common duodecimo size, with title page, contents, chapter headings, margins, etc., executed in the neatest style, and with an accuracy and beauty simply wonderful. It has a beautiful pen-and-ink sketch representing the flight of the Holy Family, drawn by a fellow-convict. It is bound in elaborately carved black walnut covers, with raised letters and scroll work, and with velvet back." The following is a short extract from the chapter on the Resurrection: "The drawing of the third day after the crucifixion was looked for with fervent and hopeful solicitude by the apostles. The time dragged slowly and heavily as they watched for the realisation of the last prophecy of Christ; 'After three days I shall rise again.' Twice had the sun gone down on the earth, and all as yet was quiet at the sepulcher. Death held his scepter over the son of God. Still and silent the hours passed on; the Roman guards still stood by their posts, while rays of the midnight noon gleamed on their helmets and on their spears. The enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the harts of his followers were sunk in dispondency and sorrow, all unconcious of the angels of heaven hevering near to behold the approaching event. At length, the morning star, rising in the east, announced the approach of light. The third day began to dawn on the world, when, on a sudden, the earth trembled to its center, the powers of heaven were shaken, and an angel of God descended to the sepulcher. The guards shrank back in terror at his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground. 'His countenance was like lightning, his raiment was white as snow.' He rolled away the stone from the door, and sat upon it But who is this that comes from the tomb, from the bed of death—he that is so glorious in his appearance walking in the greatness of his trength?

"It is thy prince, oh, Zion! Christian! it is your Lord who rises from the grave a conqueror, to meet the morning's resurrection. He returns from the world of spirits, bringing salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious. Let it be proclaimed the jubilee of the universe; let the earth and all that is within it, all nations and all people, shout for joy! Ye clouds with jarring thunder, ye deeps with roaring billows, lend your voices! Wake ye soaring throngs and feathered warblers whose glittering wings are tipped with gold! tune your voices to unite with the angelic hosts in a sublime Hosanna to the Highest! Swell the inspiring theme, until heaven's high arch shall echo back the sound—Hosanna in the highest."

"You say that Jesus of Nazareth was but a common man; tell me, were the twelve apostles, and Saul of Tarsus (a pupil of Gamaliel), and the countless early martyrs, all addle-pated men, who laid down their lives for an idle infatuation?

"'Whence but from heaven could men unskilled in arts,
In several ages born—in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unasked their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gains and martyrdom their price.'

"And those seven churches—Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Philadelphia and Laodecea—referred, to in the prophecy of St. John—are they still extant and unchanged, or did they meet their doom as literally as it was pronounced? I ask this of you, because I suppose you to be acquainted with the facts, having visited those scenes.

"Anxiously awaiting your reply, I am, respectfully,

PRISONER 294, M. S. P."

Taking Cold.

If a cold settles on the outer covering of the lungs it becomes pneumonia, inflamation of the lungs, or lung fever which in many cases carries the strongest man to his grave within a week. If a cold falls upon the inner covering of the lungs, it is pleurisy, with its knife-like pains and its slow, very slow recoveries. If the cold settles in the joints, there is rheumatism in its various forms inflamatory rheumatism with its agonies of pain, and rheumatism of the heart, which in an instant sometimes snaps the chord of life with no friendly warning. It is of the utmost practical importance, then in the wintery weather, to know not so much how to cure a cold as how to avoid it. Colds always come from one cause, some part of the whole body being colder than natural for a time. If a man will keep his feet warm always and never allow himself to be chilled, he will never take cold in a lifetime, and can only be accomplished by due care in warm clothing and the avoidance of drafts and undue exposure. While multitude of colds come from cold feet, perhaps the majority from persons cooling off too quickly after becoming a little warmer than is natural from exercise or work, from confinement to a warm apartment.—Wood's Household Magazine.

Another Steamboat Explosion.

About Eihhty Lives Lost—The Westfield Horror Eclipsed—Five Ladies Drowned—Passengers Burned Alive—Heartrending Particulars—Terrible Beyond Description.

St. Louis, April 11—9 p. m.—The steamer Oceanus, from Red river to St. Louis, when near Brook's Point, thirty miles above Caric, at 4 o'clock this morning, exploded her boiler, tearing her to pieces, after which the wreck took fire and burned to the water's edge.

Pilot Thompson, of the steamer Lumsded, laying a few miles below, on seeing the light from the buring wreck, manned a yawl with men and sent them to her assistance, who found a small party of the survivors on the head of the island, but passed on to the relief of those on the wreck. Ten or twelve were found clinging to the wheel, but all but four dropped and drowned before he could reach them. There were five lady passengers lost, the bodies of four of them were seen floating past Watson's landing. They were not recovered. Mr. Fisher thinks the Pilot, Harris, and himself, the only employees of the boat that were saved, though the Belle, of St. Louis, may have picked up some. Eighty lives lost.

There were about thirty-five deck passengers of the Oceanus, making, with the steamboat hands, one hundred souls, all of whom were lost but twenty. Fisher describes the Explosion as terrible beyond description, the entire upper works being lifted bodily and falling on the boat and in the river. He saved himself by clinging to a plank and floating until rescued. He was in bed at the time of the disaster and fell in the debris but escaped with slight injuries.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Spangler, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., in Milroy, Hattie infant daughter of A. S. and Sarah J. M. Kerlin, aged 4 months.

On the 9th inst., near Sinking Creek Mills, Minnie, infant daughter of G. W. and Sarah J. M. Spangler, aged about 7 months.

Both are asleep in Jesus. What a blessed sleep! A sleep from which the poet tells us, none ever wake to weep. They are both at rest in the arms of the Saint that was slain that they might live.

Parents, your dear little babes are happy and God only took His own. Although their stay was brief you loved them. You may ask, why did God take them away so soon and thus make us unhappy? The answer is plain, and the object two-fold: 1st, Your little ones are in heaven and with the angels—hence they are infinitely happier than you could make them here. 2nd, Your hearts have been wounded and moved with parental affection for your offspring, so that your minds are better adapted to the contemplation of your future existence. The last you saw of your babes, was their little bodies, cold and lifeless, but if you could see them now, as the transforming power of God has made them, you would not know them. Would you meet them? If you would, give God your hearts if you have not already done so. If you have, then it only remains for you to be faithful.

A. A.

LOOP, APR. 13, 1872.

On 13th inst., in Potter twp., Maria Cirlli, aged 24 years, and 28 days.

On 18th inst., in Haines twp., after a lingering illness of cancer, Daniel Reed, aged about 70 years.

On 10th in Gregg twp., after an illness of about four weeks of Typhoid fever, Jonathan Frazer, aged 43 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Clintonville, by Rev. M. Sloat, Mr. George W. Tolbert to Miss Sarah J. Rosman, both of Centre county, Pa.

On the 9th inst., at Centre Hall, by Rev. S. D. Bennington Mr. James Swab of Potter twp. to K. E. Stambach of Aaronsburg.

NOTICE.—

The undersigned, thankful for past favors, hereby notifies all persons who know themselves indebted to him by note or otherwise, to make settlement on or before the 10th day of May. He has borne patiently with many, and would still, but business arrangements make it necessary that all pay up by that time.

apr19.3t. PETER KERLIN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a choice property for sale, consisting of a new two story frame house, new stable, and other outbuildings. The lot is a fine one, lying on Main street, Centre Hall, and has a variety of choice fruit trees upon it. For further information apply to

19ap3m M. RICHARD, Ag't.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—*Gentlemen*: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 1 o'clock p. m., and select *viva voce* by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg as required by law.

R. M. MAGEE,
apr 19.3t. County Superintendent.

The Daily house, at Shemokin, and 9 other honses were burned on 15th.

The weather is pleasant to-day.

Graham & Son, next door to Keller's store, have a complete assortment of boots and shoes, for men, women and children, and at the lowest prices. Remember the place, and give them a call.

The liberal republican meeting at Cooper Institute in New York, on last Friday night, was one of the greatest gatherings of earnest men ever held in that city. Greeley was one of the vice-presidents. Speeches were made by Senators Trumbull and Shurz, which will tell with damaging effect against the perfidieus Grant administration.

D. C. Keller, at the old stand of Keller & Musser, on Bishop street, has a fine and well assorted stock of new goods, just unpacked. The Pennsvalley trade will do well by calling at this favorite stand, where bargains are to be had as heretofore, and even better. A better assortment of goods is not to be found in Bellefonte, and more cheaper.

Subscribe for the Reporter, and pay in advance.

Shingles! Shingles!

Twelve Thousand good sawed Shingles are offered for sale by the undersigned, at reasonable rates, at Centre Hill.

5ap3t J. C. KEMP.

A journeyman blacksmith wanted—liberal wages paid—apply, at Churchville to HENRY F. LICHTE.

12ap. 3t.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1.50, Red 145....Rye.....
75.....Corn 60 ....Oats 40.....Barley 60.
70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45,
Lard per pound 9.....Pork per pound 09
Butter 25.....Eggs 20. Plaster per ton
$15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 9 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,55....Red wheat 1,45....Rye
70.....Corn 50.....Oats 40.....Barley 65.....
Cloverseed 4,00.....Timothyseed, 350.....
Salt 2 50 per sack,.....
Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20... Eggs
10.....Plaster 9 50

WARREN'S PATENT COOKER

For sale by
apr.29 tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

Beautiful Tolet Setts,
Chamber Pails, &c.,
For sale by
apr26. tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

Still Ahead!

Philips & Glasgow's
CHEAP CASH STORE

Their goods are marked down to Cash Prices, and they

SELL CHEAP.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

A general assortment of goods kept.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, DRYGOODS, QUEENSWARE GROCERIES, WILLOWWARE, CONFECTIONARIES, DRUGS.

A full assortment of Ladie's styles just received from the city, and for sale cheap.

So don't forget, that Pale Cat City is the place where you can buy cheap for Cash. apr.19 tf.

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable. 19apr, tf.

REGISTERS NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, to be held at Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1872:

1st. The final account of Isaac M. and Jacob S. Carter, administrators of Joseph W. Carter, late of Potter township dec'd.

2nd. The account of the administration of Alexander Shannon, and John Ross, administrators of the estate of Samuel Harpster, late of Potter townspip, Centre County, dec'd.

3rd. The account of John B. Leathers, executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Leathers, jr., late of Howard twp., deceased.

4th. The guardianship account of John L. Musser, guardian of Richard P. Laura V. and Alexander R. minor children of Robert and Laura Morton, late of Ferguson twp. dec'd.

5th. The first and final account of Jacob R. Bower, jr., guardian of Emeline Harper minor child of Henry Harper, late of Haines twp., dec'd.

6th. The guardianship account of Wm. Keller, late of Potter township, deceased, who was guardian of Wm. K. Foster, as filed by John H. Keller, and D. W. Keller, administrators of William Keller, deceased.

7th. The guardianship account M. T. Millikin, guardian of John R, and W. S. Keys, minor children of Thomas C. Keys, deceased, as filed by James Millikin, attorney in fact for the executors of M. T. Millikin, dec'd.

8th. The account of William Meyers, administrator of all and singular, the goods chattles, rights, and credits which were of George Meyers, late Spring township, dec'd.

9th. Account of James Oliver, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits of John Baily, (lunatic), late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

10th. The account of Simon Long, administrator of Mary Long, late of Howard twp., dec'd.

11th. The account of Henry M. Meek, and Mary A. Miller, formerly Mary A. Cooper, admistrators, of Andrew W. Cooper, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

12th. The account of James P. Coburn, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights, and credits, which were of Henry B. Mussina, late of Haines twp., deceased.

13th. The partial account of Jesse L. Test, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Booth, late of Rush twp., dec'd.

14th. The account of George W. Brumgart, administrator of Henry Tressler, late of Patton twp., dec'd.

15th. The account of Daniel Brumgart, guardian of M. M. Earhard, minor child of Jacob W. Earhard, deceased, late of Miles twp.

16th. The account of George Alexander, administrator of Barnabus Shipley, deceased, late of Union twp.

17th. The account of A. C. Geary and Adam Decker, administrators of the estate of David Heffman, late of Marion twp., dec'd.

18th. The account of William Garbrick and Samuel J. Garbrick, executors of John Garbrick, late of Marion township, dec'd.

19th. The account of John H. Neidigh, administrator of John Neidigh, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

20th. The first partial account of John T. Ross, and George W. Campbell, executors of the last will and testament of David Ross, late of Harris twp. dec'd.

21st. The account of Samuel, Gramley, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights, and credits, which were of Jacob Gramley, Sr., late of Miles twp., dec'd.

22nd. The third partial account of George Livingston, executor of Henry Vandyke, late of Bellefonte, dec'd.

23rd. The administration account of Henry Heaton, administrator of William B. Krise, late of Boggs twp., dec'd.

24th. The account of Jacob Leitzell, jr. administrator of Jacob Leitzell, late of Penn twp., dec'd.

25th. The account of David Rhoads and John Irvin, jr., surviving trustees, under the will of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte.

26th. The administration account of John Weaver, administrator of David Weaver, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

27th. The account of Jacob Strohm, guardian of Daniel and Susan Kerr, minor children of Daniel Kerr, late of Potter twp., dec'd.

J. H. MORRISON,
REGISTER.

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.
BANKERS.

MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.

Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes.
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.

JOHN C. MOTZ,
A. WALTER, Cashier. PRESIDENT.
mar22tf.

TRESSPASSERS TAKE NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned against walking across or otherwise trespassing on any fields belonging to me: A recent act of the Legislature punishes all offences of the kind, and all persons not paying attention to this notice will be delt with according to law.

JNO. B. LEE
12apr 3t. Potter twp.

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.

BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED,
And we challenge the World to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS,
Reading, Pa

New Clothing Store

I. L. Reizenstein

in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store, where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

A. SUSSMAN

LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and CalfSkins,

French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises

OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

The Champion of the World.

The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplicity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

☞ The following reasons are given why this is the best family machine to purchase:

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do; hemming from the finest to the coarsest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding, gathering, and sewing on at the same time, ruffling, quilting, &c., better than any other machine.

2. Because the tensions are more easily adjusted than any other machine.

3. Because it can work a beautiful button-hole, making as fine a felling as by hand.

4. Because it will embroider over the edge, and making a neat and beautiful border on any garment.

5. Because it will work a beautiful eyelet hole.

6. Because it can do over-hand seaming, by which sheets, pillow cases, and the like, are sewed over and over.

7. Because you can quickly raise or lower the feed to adapt it to thick cloth.

8. Because you have a short, deep bobbin, by which the thread is constantly drawn from the centre, making the tension even and does not break the thread.

9. Because the presser-foot turns back, so the cloth can be easily removed after being sewed.

10. Because the best of mechanics pronounce it the best finished, and made on better principles than any machine manufactured. It has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.

11. Because it is two machines in one—a button hole working and a sewing machine combined.

12. Because no other machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in No. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Remember, it is to last a lifetime, therefore one is wanted that will do the most work, and do it the best This machine can do several kinds of sewing not done on any other machine; besides doing every kind that all others can do. The American or Plain Sewing Machine does all that is done on the combination except button-hole and overseaming.

The American does not rely upon "antiquity of invention" nor upon reputation won when Sewing by machinery was in its infancy; but the fact that it embodies substantial improvements upon the many old machines in market, and has decided advantages over all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, Madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, musick boxes &c I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County.
MADISONBURG, PA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. D. KELLER,

BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,

is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C,

at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!

FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

CASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE.
apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

THE KEYSTONE
LIGHTNING ROD CO.

Are the Sole Proprietors of the

Celebrated T. T. Kinsey Patent

Copper Lightning Rod.

Also manufacturers of

COPPER CABLE, RODS AND WEATHER VANES

Of every Decription and of the most approved Style.

All orders for putting up Rods and Vanes will receive prompt attention if given to our Agents or sent to our Office.

GEISS & COMPANY,

Agents for Centre County
CENTRE HALL, PA. apr12 tf.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to
C. H HENNICK,
13oct,tf Gregg twp.

LICENSES.—

Notice is hereby given that the following applications for License have been filed to April session, 1872.

D. Johnston & Sons	Hotel,	Bellefonte bor
Wilkinson & Grice	"	" "
Michael Howard	"	" "
Edward Fehy	Restaurant	" "
H. H. Stone	Saloon	" "
Fred Smith	Restaurant	" "
John Anders	"	" "
A Baum	Wholesale Liquor	" "
Jacob Ettle	"	" "
Henry Jacob	"	" "
Thomas Loughery	"	" "
Helen Hirshler	Restaurant	" "
Wm. Brown	"	" "
Daniel Garman	Hotel	" "
Downing & Yeager	Rest.	" "
George Taylor	Hotel	Unionville bor
Daniel R. Bolleau	"	Milesburg bor
T. M. Hall	"	" "
Jno Spangler	"	Potter twp
Charles Smith jr.	"	" "
Martin Leitzell	"	" "
Gotleib Haag	"	Spring twp
Joseph P. Mulson	"	" "
Jeremiah A. Sankey	"	Snowshoe "
Robert J. Haynes	"	" "
Joel Kling	"	Marion twp
William Robb	"	Walker "
Alfred Kreamer	"	Penn "
Rebecca Musser	"	" "
Elizabeth Kuhns	"	Liberty "
John Limbert	"	Haines "
C. A. Faulker	"	Philipsburg bor
J. L. Bumgardner	"	" "
Montgomery Brewer	"	" "
Robert Lloyd	"	" "
S. Smith	Wholesale Liquor	" "
Jno Beezer & Bro.	"	Benner twp
Joseph Peters	Hotel	Harris "
Patchell & Miles	"	Huston "
Jno C. Mason	"	Rush "
Martin Murphy	"	Burnside "
James Redding	Hotel	Snow Shoe twp.
Frank Hutton	Restrurant	Philipsburg bor.
Catharine Foust	Hotel	Potter twp.
George Miller	"	Haines twp.
Elias Miller	"	Miles twp.
J. B. Butts	"	Bellefonte Bor.
Harry Kline	"	"
Martin Dolan	"	Boggs twp.

JOHN MORAN,

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in

LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may always be found. 12ap.tf.

Something NEW in Bellefonte!

GOODS SOLD LOW

For Cash Only!!

BURNSIDE & THOMAS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Jobbers & Commission Merchants.

☞ Remember—Goods Sold Low for Cash Only. ☜

☞ No Books Kept. ☜

mar29tf

ZELLER & JARRETT

dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS

also all the

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pull night bell.

ZELLER & JARRETT,
Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully infrom his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at scuh figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

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Farm, Garden and Household.

PEPPERS.—Start in hot bed; the Squash variety for pickles, and Sweet Mountain for stuffing.

PARSNIPS.—Dig those left in the ground. Sow Hollow Crown in drills 15 inches apart, early.

MELONS.—Treat the same as cucumbers. Ward's Nectar, Skillman's Netted and Cassaba are best.

KALE sowed last Fall should have the soil well worked around the plants, to prevent the growth of weeds.

LETTUCE sowed last Fall should be uncovered, and the soil loosened between the rows. Curled Silesia and Tennis-ball are valuable sorts.

ONIONS.—Sow in drills 15 inches apart, as soon as the ground can be prepared. Early Red and Yellow Danvers are good for the general crop.

SUGAR CAKES.—One pound of sugar, six eggs, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one cupful of cream. To be baked in a quick oven.

FRIED HALIBUT.—Have the slices seasoned some hours before frying, as it will be less liable to break in turning. When ready to fry dip it in eggs beaten up, and roll in bread crumbs: fry in hot lard.

HARD GINGERBREAD.—One quart of molasses, two cupfuls of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter and lard; one cupful of ginger, a teaspoonful of black pepper, and a tablespoonful of cloves, cinnamon and allspice.

PEAS.—Plant in double rows Carter's First Crop and Daniel O'Rourke for early, Champion of England for main crop, and for dwarfs McLean's Little Gem is best; the dwarfs should be sown in single rows, one foot apart, and do not require any brush.

FRUIT CREAMS.—Dissolve half an ounce of isinglass in warm water, enough to cover it; add to this a pint of cream, sweetened with four spoonfuls of sugar, and boil it. When cool, lay some apricot, rasberry or peach preserves in a glass dish, and pour the cream over it.

PUFF PUDDING.—Take eighteen eggs, eighteen tablespoonsful of flour and eighteen tablespoonsful of sweet milk. Separate the whites and yolks of the eggs, beat them to a froth, then add the milk and flour to the eggs, mix well together, put in small molds and bake in a quick oven. Serve hot with sugar and butter.

PNEUMONIA.—The sudden termination of pneumonia seems to invite an advanced preparation. An eminent M. D. gives us the following as a sure remedy: Take Pond's extract (witch hazel) 10 drops in a wine-glass of water, and in extreme cases, give it every 20 minutes or half an hour. In ordinary cases give it once in 4 hours.

CHOCOLATE CAKES.—One pound of sugar, half a pound of grated chocolate, the whites of eight eggs; mix these ingredients together, and stir them for half an hour, then mix in cinnamon, cloves, or vanilla, and add six ounces of flour. Butter a pan, and drop small cakes upon it, baking them in a cool oven. It is well to add to the above ingredients, two pounds of almonds which have been beaten fine in a mortar.

COOKING FOOD FOR CATTLE.—John Crane, of New Jersey, spoke of the "moral nature of cooking food for cattle." He said it demoralized both parties. The cows were forced unnaturally, and became unhealthy, and pork that had been made in this way was soft and unfit for food. Mr. Hauser said, in Germany the general belief was opposed to the practice, except for hogs, which seemed benefited by cooked food.

SUCKING COWS.—Theodore Mershon, Jerseyville, Ill., wanted to know how to prevent cows from sucking each other and themselves. A Rhode Island farmer said a collar made of two strips laid eighteen inches apart, with stout sticks fastened to them and put around their necks, would do it. Mr. Stewart said this would not prevent one cow sucking another. A spiked nose-ring of sole leather would do that; the spikes should not be sharp enough to cause injury. Mr. Crane had known cows severely injured by those sticks.

COUGH SYRUPS.—We give a couple of recipes for cough syrups, said to be "excellent." 1. Take one tea-cupful of flax-seed and soak it all night. In the morning put into a kettle two quarts of water, a handful of licorice root, split up, and a quarter of a pound of raisins, broken in half. Let them boil until the strength is thoroughly exhausted; then add the flax-seed which has been previously soaked. Let all boil half an hour or more, watching and stirring that the mixture may not burn. Then strain, and add lemon juice and sugar. 2. Boil one ounce of flax-seed in a quart of water for half an hour; strain, and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons and half a pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and loss of appetite, add half an ounce of powdered gum arabic. Set this to simmer for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wine-glassful when the cough is troublesome.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—To each gallon of ripe tomatoes washed and cut up, take three quarts of water and let it boil down half. Stir occasionally, to prevent the tomatoes, from sticking. A double vessel, by the way, is valuable in preparing all sauces. After boiling thus, steam the tomatoes through a sieve, and add two tablespoonsful of gingery the same of black pepper, the same of salt, one of clover, and one of red pepper. Boil all down to a quart, and add a tumbler of vinegar. Strain, bottle and cork tight. A still better imitation, we think, is the following: To every gallon of ripe tomatoes washed and sliced, add five tablespoonful of salt, two of cayenne pepper, two of ground black pepper, one teaspoonful of mace, one of allspice, one of cinnamon, half a one of clover, two large onions sliced, one tumbler of good brown sugar, one quart of good apple vinegar, one large table spoonful of ground mustard, and, if you like it, a little garlic. Mix all and put them into a stewpan. Simmer gently four hours, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. Strain, and when cold, bottle. Be sure to use new corks.

PHOSPHORUS IN THE BODY.—Of phosphorus every adult person carries enough (1 3-4 pounds) about with him in his body to make at least four thousand of the ordinary two-cent packages of matches, but he does not have quite sulpher enough to complete that quantity of the little incendiary combustibles. This phosphorous exists in the bones and in the brain, and is one of the most important constituents in the body. Every school-boy is acquainted with those strange metals, sodium and potassium, for he has seen them flash into a brilliant flame when thrown upon water. The body contains two and a quarter ounces of the former and a half ounce of the latter metal; enough for all needed experimental purposes in the schools of a large city. The twelve grains of magnesium would be ample in quantity to form the "silver rain" for a dozen rockets, or enough to create a light which, under favorable conditions, could be seen for a distance of twenty miles.—*From Firside Science.*

NEWSPAPER BORROWING.—A Western paper whose subscription list has suffered from the evil it deprecates, says: "Readers! if you have borrowed the paper you are reading, don't do it again. Subscribe. It isn't safe to borrow papers. We once knew a poor, but honest man, who borrowed a paper, innocently and inadvertently, from a hitherto wholesome neighbor. Fatal act. That terrible contagion, the small-pox, was conveyed insidiously in the fibres of that sheet. Of that extensive and interesting family, a doting father, a fond wife, several intellectual and heroic sons, thirteen lovely daughters, two popular mothers-in-law, and three beautiful aunts—not one remained to tell the tale."

A farmer recently advertised for a runaway wife, and called particular attention to the meanness of her desertion just as the Spring work was coming on, after he had the expense of Wintering her.

Seven hundred women belong to the German International.

Items of Interest.

HYDROPHOBIA is prevalent in Great Britain.

CHLORAL tipplers are quite common, it is said.

TROY, N. Y., emits 48,000,000 paper collars in a year.

A SLIGHT shock of an earthquake was felt at Paducah, Ky.

THE tallest man in Maine died last week. He was six feet seven inches.

TEN men were badly burned by an explosion of sulphur at Locustdale, Penn.

GERMANY last year guillotined two, hanged six and beheaded eleven malefactors.

BOSTON has 762 lawyers, or about one lawyer to every four hundred inhabitants.

A RELIGIOUS sect is announced in St. Louis which compels women to cut off their hair.

TWENTY thousand women gain a living in Switzerland by working in the watch factories.

EIGHT persons were killed and many injured by a boiler explosion in Brussels, Belgium.

NOTWITHSTANDING the printers' strike in Toronto, Ontario, all the papers appeared as usual.

HANK WARD has retired from the Ward Brother's crew, and Josh will row stroke this season.

IT is reported, on good authority, that Jay Gould's net profits on the Erie "flurry" were two millions of dollars.

THE motion to remove the capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia was lost in the Pennsylvania House, by a vote of 55 against to 37 for it.

THE Tichborne estate will have to pay £120,000 in lawyers's fees, and this fact calls attention to a grievous blot in the English legal system.

THE Tichborne claimant, now in Newgate, has appealed to the public for aid to make his defence against the charges of perjury and forgery.

A VIRGINIA paper advocates a tax of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco, liquors, dogs, old bachelors, and members of the Legislature.

IN the Ohio Senate, the bill to provide for monuments to Ex-President Harrison Gen. Thomas L. Harman and Simon Kenton was defeated.

ONE hundred and twelve boxes filled with the bones of deceased Chinese have been received at Port Townsend, from British Columbia, for China.

THE amount of U. S. 1862 Bonds redeemed to date is as follows: First call, $91,850,850; second call, $10,497,250; third call, $11,887,500.

GEORGE N. KNAPP, Postmaster at Orleans, Ind., has disappeared. He is charged with having swindled the Government out of $5,000 through fraudulent money orders.

THE trial of Mrs. Josephine McCarty, for the murder of Henry H. Hall in a street car, in Ohio, has been put over to the 29th of April, to enable the defense to secure the testimony of distant witnesses.

A BOSTONIAN calls the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the store-keepers who neglect to provide seats for the female clerks while not engaged in waiting upon customers.

THE five cheese factories of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, manufactured 231,267 pounds of cheese in 1871, which sold at an average of ten cents per pound. The business becomes more extensive every year.

GEN CROOK has suspended the campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona, on being informed of Gen Howards's mission. The Indians are now masters almost of the entire Arizona country.

ONE Waltz, a German, was shot at six times at Elizabethport, by a German girl whom he had refused to marry, and who had failed to get redress by an appeal to the legal tribunals. One ball took effect in the thigh of the obdurate lover.

MAJOR Gen. Hancock, commanding the Department of Dakota, has addressed a letter to *The Sioux City Times*, for publication, announcing that as the Black Hills Region is an Indian Reservation, he shall prevent by the use of troops, if necessary, any prospecting parties entering. He adds that an official letter from Gen. Stanley, in command of that region, states that no gold has been found in the Black Hills.

A Little Romance.

A case somewhat resembling the famous Tichbone trial, and, in one respect at least, reminding one of Charles Reade's "A Terrible Temptation," is soon to be tried at Constantinople. The story is romantic enough for a novel or play, and runs thus: There is now in London a Turk aged about 25 years, calling himself Mustapha Djehad Bey, and claiming to be the lawful son of the late Khirisli Mehemet Pacha, ex-Grand Vizier, and whilom the Sultan's envoy to the Court of St. James. In 1847—such is the claimant's story—Khirisli's wife, the widow of a European physician; bore to him a son, the present Mustapha Djehad Bey. On the following year the Pacha went to reside at the British Court, and during his absence the child became so seriously ill that the mother, fearing that should it die her husband would take another wife, feigned to give birth to another child, which, in the knowledge of a eunuch and a woman in the harem named Fatmah, was merely a suppositious child, bought or borrowed. But the first-born recovered, Pacha having already been told that heaven had blessed him with another son. The mother was caught in the toils she herself had woven, for Fatmah and the eunuch used their knowledge of her deceit to override and rule her. The mother, Melek Khanum, became weary of this state of affairs and confided her troubles to Reshid Effendi, the Pacha's man of business. Fatmah was soon dismissed, and the eunuch was smothered in his bath. Madam Kibrisli was tried for murder, but the charge was not substantiated. The Pacha came to Constantinople during the progress of the trial, and finding things in such a state of imbroglio divorced his wife. The question of the legitimacy of the first-born then arose, and Melek Kahnum, actuated, as she now says, by a feeling of revenge for the divorce and the Pacha's subsequent marriage, averred that Mustopha Djebed Bey had been borrowed also. Then the boy Djched became a wanderer, served as a menial in Egypt, joined the Papal Zouaves, became a lay inmate at the Convent of St. Lazarre, and when his father died last September went to England and there proposed to defend his claims to Kibrisli Pasha's property.

THE HOME OF LORD FAIRFAX.—The first real business which General Washington undertook when commencing life was a survey of the possession of Thomas Lord Faixfax. He entered upon this work when he had just completed his sixteenth year, and continued it for three years, as it was very profitable employment, receiving, when actively employed, a doubloon, and sometimes six pistoles a day (a pistole is $3.60). While thus employed surveying lands beyond the Blue Ridge, he was often an inmate of Greenway Court, the residence of Lord Fairfax. The house of Lord Fairfax is still to be seen near the village of Millwood, in the Shenandoah Valley. In stands on a green knoll, overshadowed by trees, and is a low stone building, one story in height, with dormer windows, two wooden belfries, chimneys studded with swallow and martin coops, and a roof sloping down in the old Virginia fashion into low projecting eaves, that formed a verandah the whole length of the house.

FORETHOUGHT.—Mamma—"Well, Johnny, I shall forgive you this time, and it's very pretty of you to write a letter to say you're sorry." Johnny—"Yes, ma. Don't tear it up please." Mamma—"Why, Johnny?" Johnny—"Because it will do for next time."

PRINCE Frederick Charles of Prussia, while in Italy, recommended the reorganization of the army of Victor Emmanuel on the Prussian system.

The Esquimaux Custom.

Nothing in the revelations of the conditions of existence among the Esquimaux is so terrible as their treatment of the dying. When death is near, the sufferer is left alone within the ice-hut; the lamp is supplied for the last time—if there is any blubber to spare just then; if not, the end must be awaited in cold and darkness—the aperture is closed by ice blocks, and the death-chamber becomes the tomb. The unhappy creatures believe that if they remained with the dying, the fur-clothes worn on the occasion (and, of course, their most valuable possession) never could be worn again; also, that any they might then be making, by the aid of fish-bone needles and reindeer-sinews, would be useless. So the sole notion of the supernatural they entertain distorts their usually gentle natures, and serves to lessen the interval of their removal from the brutes by establishing the trait of desertion of the dying in common between them. No wonder Captain Hall was seized with horror when he learned the existence of this custom; learned it from his favorite Tookroolito, too, an Esquimaux woman, who, with her husband, had been in England, and had seen men and cities, but who had just abandoned a dying woman, and gave her reasons for doing so with perfect good faith and earnestness. No wonder he rushed to the igloo, and tore away the ice-blocks, and remained with the dying woman, even at the risk of his life from the fearful cold. He induced one man, a relative of the woman, to hold a light for him while he reverently laid out the dead body on its snow-bed, with an ice-block under the head, the hands already beginning to freeze upon the bosom, and lumps of frozen snow upon the eyelids. Then he carefully sealed up the aperture, that the dogs might not eat the remains, and left her to the rest, which one thinks must be most welcome to these people, of all toiling, suffering humanity.

A FRAGMENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY.—At the last meeting of the Historico-Genealogical Society in Boston, Mr. Samuel G. Drake read a paper upon "Sir Samuel Cumming among the Cherokees, or Facts in the Early History of Georgia." The paper he was about to present, said Mr. Drake, came into his possession by purchase in London, and was written by Sir Alexander Cumming in the year 1763. Sir Alexander Cumming was one of an expedition sent by the English government about that year. He seemed to have been an honest, though visionary man, inasmuch as he asserted that the pecuniary results of a settlement in the Cherokee country would pay the national debt of England in twenty years. Failing in several attempts to secure some royal appointment, on the accession of George III. he made a direct appeal to that monarch, and succeeded at last in obtaining the appointment of Ambassador to the Cherokees.

The exact year of his departure from England was not definitely known, but it was shortly before the breaking out of the troubles between the English and French, who were fighting hard to obtain a foothold in the new country, to the exclusion of the other. The document gave an account of the adventures of Sir Alexander and his company among the Cherokees, interspersed with explanations and remarks by the reader. As a fragment of American history from the direct hand of a prominent actor in the scenes described, the paper is a valuable acquisition.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.—If the expense of drinking spirituous liquors ever had power to deter a toper from possible enjoyment of the cup, or if the bibulous man thought or cared much for the future when his passion was on him, there might be some hope of lessening his drunkenness by imposing heavy fines on those who drink. But alas! the recent action of the Liverpool magistrates, whereby they thought to stay the fiery tide by fining the swimmers heavily, has proved a failure. They gave due warning to all whom it might concern not only that they should be mulcted in heavy sums, but that their names and addresses should be published in local newspapers. The dreadful day came, and on it 130 persons were convicted, and fined in the aggregate amount of $430; afterwards on one day 115 persons were fined, and then 148. The terrible threat of exposure and loss of money had not the slightest effect; and the *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes that the magistrates will not persist in their experiment if they are not convinced that it is not a success, which, apparently, it decidedly is not. In New York the fine is $10, and the alternative ten days on the Island, yet 'Bummers' Hall" at the Tombs is crowded every Sunday morning. Leviathan is not so tamed.

THE BUFFALO.—The San Francisco *Post* says; "Some experiments have been tried in crossing buffaloes with domestic cattle, and the result is highly satisfactory, a breed of animals being produced which retains many of the valuable properties of both breeds. The animals are large and strong, the chief objection to them being that no ordinary fence stops them for a moment, and that they love the water so much that they will swim in sport in it even when it is full of floating ice. We have heard of a cow and calf whose love of athletic exercises was so great that they would jump from a bank ten feet high into deep water, when there was an easy path close at hand. These personal peculiarities are drawbacks to the introduction of buffalo blood into the veins of family pets; but on the other hand, when properly cared for, those animals make most excellent beef, and their hides, when soft-tanned are as much superior to the buffalo robe of commerce as wool is to shoddy. The writer saw the pelt of the cow mentioned above. It is much larger than any buffalo robe which he ever saw before. It was covered with a mat of soft, short, curly brown hair there being none of the long, shaggy hair ordinarily seen."

WAR IMPLEMENTS.—The Looshai tribes have a fashion of fighting which reminds one of a story in Livy. A Roman Consul at the head of an army was penetrating a forest in Gaul, when the forest fell on him, and he and his men perished. The barbarians had previously cut the trees nearly through on one side, and at a preconcerted signal, gave the final push to those on the outskirts of the forest, thus involving the fall of the whole. The Looshias pile huge stones by the roadside to let down on the troops, holding them up with a jungle creeper as a sort of stringer. They also cut the roots of trees at their stockades, having previously fastened them with jungle creepers so that they may stand till the right moment, the main creeper holding them, all being taken as far as the stockade. On one occasion, on the cutting of this creeper, a tree fell on one of the men, wounding him severely; but, on the whole the Looshias have not been so successful in working the plan as the Gauls of old were.

FISH GROWING.—A Washington correspondent reports a hearing of a committee of gentlemen interested in fish-growing, who desire the National Government to aid in the distribution of salmon, shad and other fish in the waters of American rivers. They base their application mainly on the fact that the rivers of greatest importance pass between or through different States. The magnitude of the business of providing for stocking waters with fish is much larger than is generally supposed, and it would seem to be one entitled to reasonable consideration on the part of the Government, which posesses exclusively certain important if not indispensible powers with reference to it. The encouragement of the work would cheapen food, stimulate and extend industry, and tax no one to any appreciable extent. Gen. Garfield's Committee have the matter before them.

THE introduction of the question of woman's suffrage disturbed a member of the Oregon State Temperance Convention, and springing to his feet he made a long speech, beginning: "I think that this woman suffrage question is an outrage. One woman has come into this Convention and kicked up more fuss than all the other delegates, and I don't go a cent on letting her talk so much."

The California Earthquake.

Details of the great earthquake in California make it appear one of the most gigantic upheavals of modern years. As is usual at the occurrence of such catastrophes, the shocks were continuous ever since the first crash; and although each successive one was less violent than its predecessor, they were enough to create great alarm among the inhabitants for miles around. On account of the mysterious coincidences of these fearful shocks, generally with volcanic eruptions as terrible as their effects, a sense of vague terror pervades the whole surrounding country, none the less uncomfortable from the continuity of the shocks and the uncertainty as to what will happen next.

Unlike many earthquakes which have taken place in former years and in more tropical climes, there was little warning given of the disaster. No unusual appearance of the sun or atmospheric haze had been noticed, and no strange and unaccountable action of brutes remarked; neither did startling stillness of the air precede immediately the first shock. Refugees from the Inyo district say the terrible crash came with scarcely a moment's warning.

An awful explosion suddenly occurred, accompanied by a loud rumbling, which was heard hundreds of miles distant; the ground was shaken violently, lifted upward, and thrown forward, the surface rent in chasms of great length and varied width.

Houses were crumbled into ruins, in the midst of which the inhabitants were buried; cattle, and sometimes human beings were hurled into fissures of immeasureable depth; rocks were torn from their places and thrown violently into the chasms, carrying death and destruction to everything animate and inanimate before them.

Whole villages and mining camps instinct with life a moment before, and tenanted by unsuspecting denizens, lay in one chaotic mass of ruins, while from the mountainous pile of debris on every side arose the screams of the wounded, the terrified shrjeks of those wild with fear, and the agonized groans of the dying.

The scene at this time defies any attempt at its description. Those who escaped unhurt, by some miraculous means, instantly thought of the fate of their friends and relatives. Children were running about at their wits' end, torn from their parents by the convulsion, and seeking them with loud cries for assistance. Parents half mad with fear and half wild with grief were overhauling the shapeless ruins of what an instant before were their dwellings, in search of their offspring. A gentleman whose life was saved, he knew not how, and who has at last reached terra firma in earnest, relates that he noticed one old woman, with white hair flying about her head, sitting on a broken piece of furniture and gazing absently into the chasm, at the bottom of which lay her grandson, a boy of ten years or more, with his face uppermost, having fallen on his back and evidently breaking it instantly. "Why don't you get up, Henry?" said the crone in a low mournful tone. "Why don't you come and tell me what this horrible noise is all about?" The awful explosion and the sickening sense of utter helplessness, the rumbling and the shaking of the earth had crazed her. This, said the eye-witness, was hardly an exaggerated example of hundreds of similar cases. The shrieks of mothers as the mutilated remains of some child or husband was drawn from beneath the debris, the tears rolling down the cheeks of weather-beaten miners at discovering some dead comrade lying with a beam across his face, were heart-rending. What added not a little to the general confusion and awe was the continuance of the shocks. The first, which sounded like a park of artillery fired directly beneath the town, was immediately followed by three others in quick succession.

Over three hundred distinct shocks were felt between half-past two o'clock and sunrise. For more than three hours indeed the earth in all the neighboring region was in a constant tremble. The terrified inhabitants knew not which way to fly. Death seemed to stare them in the face on every side.

An immense chasm yawned at their feet, extending some thirty-five miles down the valley, and ranging from three inches to forty feet in width, into which, shallow in some places and almost bottomless in others, enormous quantities of debris were buried. As soon as the snow disappears sufficiently to allow any exploration it is expected that huge fissures will be found in the mountains, which indeed hardly admits of a reasonable question. Although the rumor has not yet been authenticated, it is reported that a volcano in active operation has been seen from the summit of Manhood Mountain, sixty miles south of Vizalia. The Indians in the vicinity have all fled, terror-stricken, and imagining the catastrophe to be a recurrence of the general convulsion of nature, which, according to their traditions, occurred in this region hundreds of years ago, and which created what is known as Owen's River valley, the bed of the latter being before a chain of mountains. The consequences which might have resulted had the district been densely populated are beyond imagining. As it was they are dreadful enough, in a country but sparsely inhabited, mainly by people engaged in working the silver-bearing lead mines.

One very remarkable circumstance is that only a slight shock was felt in Central and Northern California. Cerro Gordo was badly damaged, several buildings being thrown down and one man killed. A few names of those killed have been ascertained, although as yet the greater part remain unknown of course. Lone Pine appears to have been directly over the centre of the upheaval, and among the killed of its inhabitants was a Mr. Grey, aged 40 years, and a native of Texas. The remainder were all Spanish Americans. Colonel Whipple, who was in the second story of an adobe house at the time of the shock says he had hardly time to jump from bed and get to his doorway when the whole house, from top to bottom, seemed to crumble beneath him. He was instantly buried in the ruins, from which, with great difficulty and almost superhuman exertions, he finally extricated himself, after having sustained several severe and painful, but not dangerous wounds. At Swanzea Colonel Tregallos, of the smelting works, was instantly killed. Great desolation prevails among the inhabitants of that place. The testimony of several persons goes to show that the cases similar to that of the Willet family, in the White Mountain side, were not unfrequent, several persons being overwhelmed by falling buildings and rolling rocks, who would in all probability have escaped unhurt had they remained within their buildings instead of rushing forth in terror.

Still further despatches from Inyo County place the number of killed by the earthquake at thirty, besides one hundred wounded. In the desert country, stretching from Owen's Lake to the Mexican line, are innumerable craters not long extinct, besides several mud volcanoes, and it is supposed that some of the old volcanoes may be in eruption again. A gentleman from Independence asserts that smoke and ashes from a volcano were distinctly seen southward from that place, and word has been brought there that lava was seen flowing down a mountain. Although not contradicted, the report has not yet been confirmed. The shocks continued decreasing in force. At Tibbett's rauche, fifteen miles from Independence, forty acres of ground sank seven feet below the surface of the surrounding country. Big Owen's Lake has risen four feet since the first shock. Owen's River ran over its banks, depositing shoals of fish on the shore, after which it receded for a distance of three or four miles. Through Long Pine the earth cracked; one side remained stationary, while the other sank seven or eight feet, leaving a wall of earth extending over three miles in length, where formerly there was a level plain. Immmerable cracks were made throughout the valley. Kern and Owen's Rivers turned and ran up stream for several minutes, leaving their beds dry, and finally returned with largely increased volume.

Since the famous earthquake of 1812, when the Missions of San Juan Capistrovo and La Purissima, in Southern California, were overwhelmed, there has been no parallel to this tremendous catastrophe in California. It has, of course, created an intense excitement throughout the whole State. Everybody is talking about it, and every telegram brings fresh accounts of new horrors and fatal disasters. No apprehension, however, is excited outside of the district affected.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to ascertain how the Eight-hour system worked in the armories at Springfield and Rock Island.

The debate on the case of J. C. Abbott claiming a seat as Senator from North Carolina was postponed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was read, and Mr. Cole explained it. The entire sum required by the bill would be $5,776,000. The Sioux were to receive half of that sum, and the Apaches were also to receive a large sum.

In the Senate, after the general business of the morning hour, the bill giving assent of Congress for the District of Columbia to subscribe to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company, was taken up and discussed.

A bill to promote the ship-building and commisarist interests of the United States was reported from the Committee on Commerce. The House bill for the appointment of a Labor commission was taken up. The Railroad bill was discussed, amended and passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Sargent presented a petition signed by nearly five thousand citizens of California in favor of woman suffrage.

A bill repealing all laws giving portions of fines and penalties to informers in internal revenue cases, was passed. Mr. Cox made an ineffectual attempt to have it extended to Custom-house cases.

A bill granting amnesty to several persons in Louisiana was passed; members proposed several names, which, on the ground that they were objectionable, were subsequently excluded.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives declaring the Senate amendment to the House bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee unconstitutional. The fact was announced in the Senate, when Mr. Morrill, characterizing the resolution as an extraordinary one, moved that it lie over and be printed, which was agreed to.

In the House several bills were passed giving certain railroads in Utah and Oregon the right of way through the public lands. A bill was also reported from the Committee on Public Lands securing the public domain to actual settlers.

The House of Representatives passed the steamboat bill substantially as it left the committee. The bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands, reserving the public lands for actual settlers only, went over. The House took up the report on the Alabama contested election case, declaring Hadley, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, and allowing the contestant his expenses. A long debate ensued on the bill for the appointment of shipping commissioners in the interest of sailors and of commerce.

The Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads submitted to the House their report on "straw bids" in mail contracts. The committee admit that the Post-master-General might in most cases have made contracts at lower rates, and thus have reduced the expenditure of the government, but conclude that he was justified by circumstances and by law.

Brigham's Wives.

Very extravagant statements have been published of the number of Brigham Young's wives and children. How many he has had from the time he courted Miss Martha Brotherton until now, it would be difficult to estimate. Some of his wives are dead; others have left him, and many probably have been sealed to him who strayed away like those of Brother Heber, and he knew not whither they went. Of Brigham's present family I am personally acquainted with nineteen of his wives. Before he was a Mormon he had a wife and family, but of that lady I know nothing. Two of her daughters are in Utah. His Mormon family begins with his first legal wife, who is still living—Mrs. Mary Ann Angel Young. She is probably about his own age, but is physically less preserved, and looks much older. She is a most excellent and amiable lady, and bears traces of having had her full share of earthly troubles. She is the mother of three prominent sons, Joseph A.; Brigham, Jr.; John W., and two daughters—Alice and Luna. Each of the sons has three wives. The first daughter is the third of four wives in a polygamic household. The other daughter is the first wife of a young man, and has for a companion wife her father's daughter by another mother. The eldest daughter, Alice, has also her half-sister as an associate wife in her husband's household.

The legal wife of Brigham is:
I. Mrs. Mary Ann Angell.
His polygamic wives are:
II. Mrs. Clara Decker, } (sisters)
III. Mrs. Lucy Decker, }
IV. Mrs. Emeline Free.
V. Mrs. Harriet Cook.
VI. Mrs. Twiss.
VII. Mrs. Eliza Burgess.
VIII. Mrs. Susan Snively.
IX. Mrs. Lucy Bigelow.
X. Mrs. Harriet Barnes Scagurs.
XI. Mrs. Martha Bowker.
XII. Mrs. Margaret Pierce.
XIII. Mrs. Amelia Folsom.
XIV. Mrs. Mary Van Cott Cobb.
XV. Mrs. Eliza Ann Jay Webb.
The "proxy" wives are:
XVI. Mrs. Emily Partridge.
XVII. Mrs. Zina D. Huntington Jacobs.
XVIII. Miss Eliza R. Snow.
[These were formerly "sealed" to Joseph Smith, and are now "proxy" wives to Brigham.]
Also—
XIX. Mrs. Augusta Cobbs.
[who was "sealed" to Brigham since his death.]

YOUNG.

Besides these there may very likely be other ladies "sealed" to Brigham, but I myself know personally no more than the above named.—*Mrs. Stenhouse.*

How to Ornament the Hair.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening, and perpetuating the human hair, is effected by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which literally compels a rapid growth of the fibres, while its emollient action renders them silky and elastic. *It is the best and cheapest hair-dressing and invigorator in the world.* So say the masses who use it. Your druggist has it.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Fatu	$ .13	@ .13½
First quality	.12½	@ .12¾
Medium	.11¾	@ .12¼
Inferior	.10½	@ .11
MILCH COWS	30.00	@50.00
HOGS—Live	.05¼	@ .05¾
Dressed	.07¼	@ .07¾
SHEEP	.07¼	@ .08½
COTTON—Middling	.23½	@ .23¾
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.75	@ 7.00
State Extra	6.65	@ 7.10
WHEAT—Red Western	1.18	@ 1.20
State	1.18	@ 1.19
RYE—Western	.88	@ .88½
BARLEY—State	.72	@ .73
OATS—Mixed Western	.72½	@ .73
State—Western	.73½	@ .86
HOPS—'71's 35 a 65—'70's	15	@ .30
PORK—Mess	12.10	@13.00
LARD	.08½	@ .09
PETROLEUM—Crude	12½	Refined .28
BUTTER—State	.35	@ .37
Ohio W. R.	.30	@ .34
Fancy	.36	@ .38
Western ordinary	.13	@ .13
Pennsylvania fine	.32	@ .37
CHEESE—State Factory	.13½	@ .16
" Skimmed	.05	@ .08
Ohio	.08	@ .12
EGGS—State	.31	@ .33

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.75	@ 6.75
SHEEP	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Live	4.90	@ 5.00
FLOUR	5.80	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.30	@ 1.45
CORN	4.90	@ .59½
OATS	.40	@ .45
RYE	.70	@ .78
BARLEY	.70	@ .90
LARD	.09	@ .10

ALBANY.

WHEAT	1.75	@ 1.80
RYE—State	1.80	@ 1.90
CORN—Mixed	.73	@ .73
BARLEY—State	.80	@ 1.03
OATS—State	.50	@ .53

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR	6.25	@ 7.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.30	@ 1.35
White	1.40	@ 1.50
PETROLEUM—Crude	13½	Refined .21
CLOVER SEED	9.0	@ 9.50
Timothy	5.25	

BALTIMORE.

COTTON—Low Middling	.22½	@ .22¾
FLOUR—Extra	8.25	@10.00
WHEAT—Amber	2.00	@ 2.05
CORN	.60	@ .64
OATS	.61	@ .66

The Public Debt

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at six per cent	$1,404,5 8 8,550.00
Bonds at five per cent	414,567,300.00
Bonds at four and a half per cent	.....
Bonds at four per cent	.....
Principal	$1,819,055,850.00
Interest	24,924,922.44

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Certificates of indebtedness, at four per cent	$278,000.00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000.00
Certificates at three per cent	16,020,000.00
Principal	$30,298,000.00
Interest	286,373.65
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$26,594,075.76
Interest	787,280.80

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$357,799,905.98
Fractional currency	42,588,299.45
Coin Certificates	20,362,400.00
Principal	$420,187,705.43
Unclaimed interest	9,244.65
Total Debt	
Principal	$2,305,666,997.94
Interest	25,917,720.93
Total	$2,331,584,718.87
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$106,209,610.22
Currency	10,431,202.32
Total	$130,631,9 0.54

Debt less Cash in the Treasury.

April 1, 1873	2,200,953,528.34
March 1, 1873	2,205,818,407.98
Decrease of debt during past month	15,461,9 4.64
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	299,649,762.03

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable by United States in lawful money, principal outstanding: 64,623,512.00

Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352.64
Interest paid by United States	14,971,713.36
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	9,021,067.97
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,110,792.21

Billous.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, despondent, have frequent Headaches, mouth tastes badly in the morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver* or "*Billiousness.*" In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only a part of these symtoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Price's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Sold by all first-class druggists. 592.

Blood Diseases.

The following we extract from a little book on Chronic Diseases, by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. Our readers can receive this interesting and useful little book, post-paid, by enclosing one postage stamp to the doctor:

ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORMS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, SCROFULA, FEVER SORES, WHITE SWELLINGS, TUMORS, OLD SORES OR ULCERS.

"The Blood is the life." This is as true as a mathematical or any other scientific proposition, and one that should influence every physician. From the blood we derive our strength and mental capabilities. When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. From the blood our systems are built up and kept in repair. The strength of our constitutions, and our powers of endurance, and withstanding disease-producing agencies, depends upon the purity and rich condition of the blood. For when impurity in your blood is generated, or Salt Rheum or an Erysipelas humor, you not only cure these diseases, but you put your system in such an improved condition that you are not so liable to any other disease. In other words, you thereby fortify your systems against the encroachments of disease of all kinds. No matter what the external or exciting cause may be, therein direct cause of a large proportion of all chronic or lingering diseases is bad blood. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself, would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each, inasmuch as the most proficient medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment, it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best